

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 62.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY AUGUST 2, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2303.

TITLES BUT NO MONEY

Tax Commission May Not Draw Any Salary.

EMMELUTH AS THE JUNKETER

Would Have Had a Splendid Outing on the Mainland While Seeking Data.

WILL the so-called Tax Commission, which was created by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, and which has organized and is ready for business, be able to send its president to the Mainland for information is a question which may be settled today. If the decision is adverse one of the prettiest junkets yet planned will have gone wrong.

There was passed at the regular session a concurrent resolution which provided that the presiding officers of the Houses should appoint the members of the commission, and in pursuance of this power the five, consisting of three Representatives and two Senators, were named. It was made a concurrent resolution so that the Governor need not sign it. Then when the appropriations bill came up a little item of \$5,000 for the expenses of the body was put in, and it was one of those which the Governor approved. But there does not seem to have been any attention paid to the little formality of seeing whether or not the money could be got out of the treasury on the warrant of a member of a body, appointed without warrant at law.

When the Commission finally met and organized on Wednesday there was nothing said of the true meaning of the election of John Emmeluth as chairman, and his proposed trip to the States. There was some congratulation upon the timeliness of the visit of the chairman to the older communities, where he could study the systems of taxation, but in the words of one of the members "there was nothing said of expenses." Yesterday, when inquiries were made as to the processes of getting money out of the treasury, it was developed that the plan of the Home Rulers was to meet today perhaps and pass a resolution making the visit of the leader in the Lower House an official one, and thus provide a nice little junket, during which he could rest from his labors of the past two months.

But there seems to be a hitch. A concurrent resolution has no standing as law, being effective only as binding upon the Houses which pass it. With this view there can be no warrant upon which money may be drawn from the treasury, as there is no officer legally provided who may sign a demand. Acting Governor Cooper said that he had seen no law which authorized a commission.

Treasurer Wright has conferred with the members of the Commission and advised them how to proceed, without giving any opinion as to the legality of the body, and the same questions as to forms have been asked of the Auditor, so that there will be absolute regularity in the making up of the papers when the attack upon the visible supply of gold is made. The Treasurer suggested that the Commission should call upon the Acting Governor, but the members could see no reason why they should pay their respects to the Executive, since they held office under other powers than the appointive one recognized by the Organic Act.

This explanation of the Commission and its being given yesterday by a member of the Legislature, an Independent, who favored the concurrent resolution: "There have been commissions to look into the taxation problems in the past. One was provided in 1895, and did nothing. Again in 1898 such a commission was constituted. A. G. M. Robertson, who is on this body, was a member of that one, too. There was no more done by this commission than had been accomplished by the preceding one. So the Home Rulers decided that they must have a commission which would do the right thing, and to get this it was necessary to appoint the commission itself, which has been done, four of the five members being Independents.

Emmeluth drew the resolution up and of course he was to be the chairman, and as he was hard worked in getting up so many resolutions of want of confidence and reports of misconduct, of course he should have a junket. There would be no one to have any confidence in the report of a commission appointed by the Governor; the conditions would not be such as to show any change over previous commissions, and this body, being made up of thoughtful and careful men, will bring in a report which will leave no doubt as to the necessity of a single land tax and a tax on incomes."

There may be, however, some result

BOARD OF HEALTH COURTSHIP.



Do not let others kiss you indiscriminately, and never without first carefully wiping your lips with carbolized rose-water and thoroughly drying them.—Board of Health Circular.

MAJ. ROBINSON MAY RECEIVE ORDERS TO GO TO MANILA

Major W. W. Robinson Jr., who has been depot quartermaster here for the past six months, expects to leave for the Philippines some time during the fall. He expects that the order will be made as soon as General Ludington, the quartermaster general of the army, reaches Manila, which would mean that in the ordinary course of business it would reach the officer here about September 1st. There would be another month elapse before the relieving officer reaches here, and this would make it about the first of October when the orders for his change of station would become effective in taking him away from Honolulu.

The change for Major Robinson was decided upon during the visit here of his chief, and will be of benefit in many ways. Under the plans of the department there is not more than two

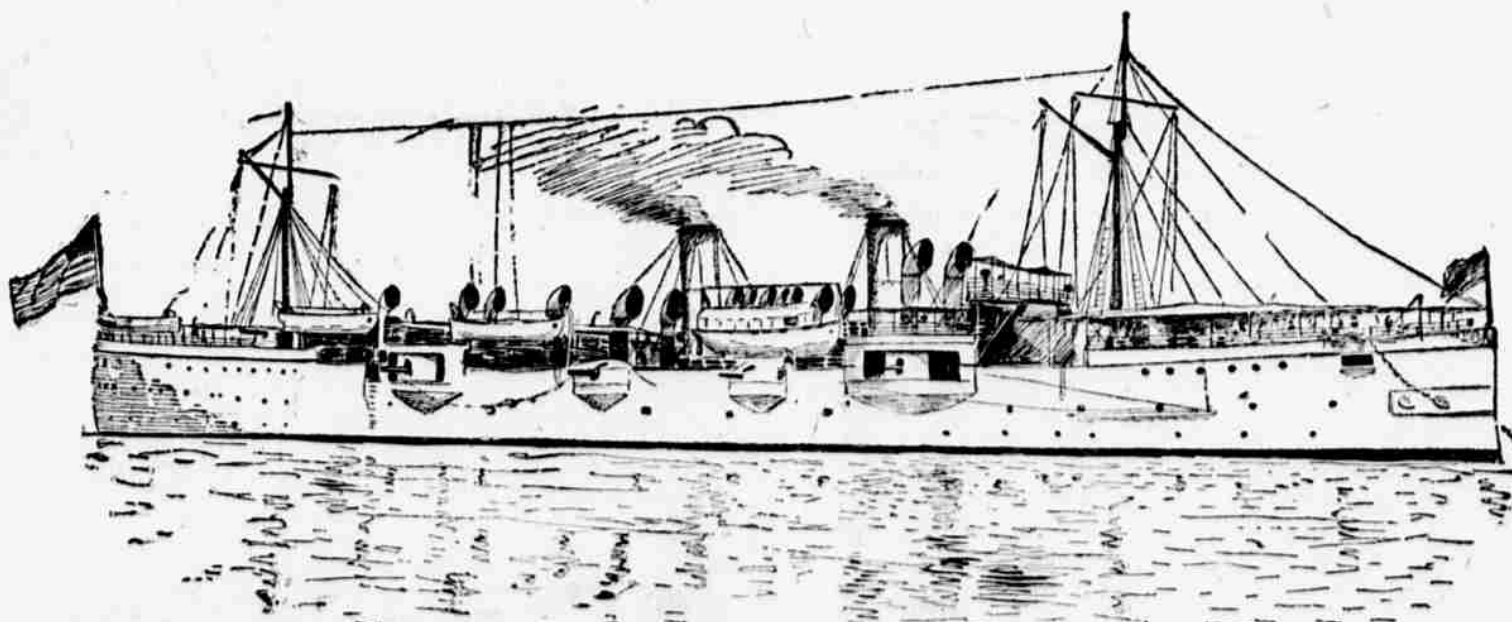
years of tropic service to be exacted from any officer. By a change now the service of Major Robinson here will be counted as tropical, while if he is allowed to stop here for a longer time and then comes the change to Manila, there is a chance that he will have to spend the full two years in the Philippines. This is not desired by any of the officers now going out, and they take their service as soon as they can get it, and get it over.

Major Robinson had expected that during his time here he could have got to work on the settling of the question of the permanent site for the post, but there are too many considerations which will enter into such a matter to expect that anything will be done very soon. The first step expected by the line officers here, as looking toward the permanent post, will be the selection of a board of engineers to place the batteries, which will have to be erected for the purpose of the defense of the port. Until this is done there will be nothing done for the battery.

Major Davis, who is the new commandant at Camp McKinley, is an earnest advocate of the plan of having them as close to the guns they must serve as they can be stationed. While there has been some temporary construction at the present site of the post, it is not thought that there will be a move from the leased grounds, which might be followed by another move before the government's property is made the site of the permanent quarters.

At Camp McKinley the new commandant is having made some improvements which will enable him to make his home right in the camp. For this purpose the old headquarters building is having an addition put to it, and this will serve as the home of the family of Major Davis. There will be nothing done there which can be avoided, as all the officers are of opinion that it will be but a short time until there is some plan which may lead to the government owning and occupying its own quarters. During the recent inspection of the tract at Kaimuki there was some discussion of the advisability of condemning the leases which are in existence upon the lands, but the fact that all the officers who have been here are of opinion that it would be wisest to await the location of the proposed fortifications, may have the effect of causing further delay.

U. S. CRUISER PHILADELPHIA WHICH ARRIVED OFF PORT LAST NIGHT FROM PAGO PAGO, IN AMERICAN SAMOA



OUTSIDE THE HARBOR the United States cruiser Philadelphia came to anchor last night. She was sighted yesterday evening shortly after dark, and by 8:30 was off the harbor, where she anchored for the night. The pilot went out to her and placed the channel lights in position, both for the outgoing of the steamship Peru and for the incoming of the cruiser if Captain Meade desired to steam inside the harbor and anchor in her accustomed place in Naval Row. The "Philly," one of the old friends of Honolulu, comes from Pago Pago, Samoan Islands, en route for San Francisco, where she is due to arrive not later than August 17. The Philadelphia, as one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron, is about the first vessel to visit the Samoan possessions of Uncle Sam since the partition. She carried a large amount of supplies to Pago Pago and otherwise contributed to the military defenses of the harbor. She will come into port this morning.

KAWAIAHAO'S OLD ORGAN

Thirty-Seven Years Of Splendid Service.

LILIUOKALANI WAS ORGANIST

Organ That Has Been Played at Many Historic Functions, Grave and Gay.

THE OLD church organ at Kawaiahae, after thirty-seven years of service in the big stone church, has been taken away to give place to a new one more modern and more pretentious, but it has not been cast aside as a thing worn out and useless. Its tones are yet too sweet and the memories of its melodies too dear to the Hawaiian people of the congregation to permit it to be disposed of as rubbish so it is being repainted in white and gold and is to begin a new career in the little chapel at Moiliili, where it will probably lead the harmony of song service for many years to come.

During its service at Kawaiahae, the old organ has pealed forth its tones year after year, slowly and mournfully in the funeral dirge and joyously in the wedding march, often furnishing the music for both occasions, and for the baptismal hymn as well. Its tones have often added solemnity to occasions of special worship, and Queen Liliuokalani, before her ascendancy to the throne, played upon its keys for many services.

In itself, the old organ is a wonderful instrument, and recent repairs and renovations have made it almost as good as when it was new. It was brought around the Horn in 1863, its purchase having been a matter of careful deliberation for a long time previous. The money with which it was purchased was taken up by subscription, and some of the subscribers contributed upon the condition that the money might be used, if it was thought advisable later, to purchase an ordinary organ, it being argued that there was no one in the Islands who would know how to play a pipe organ if the church had one. This difficulty did arise when the organ was set up, but a sailor on a whaling vessel happened in at this port at the opportune time, and when it was learned that he could play the organ he was persuaded to stay and teach a number of young people of the congregation. Queen Liliuokalani was among his pupils and became one of the best organists in the Islands, playing the instrument every Sunday for a number of years.

The organist who was considered the best in the Islands was a native woman, Lizzie Kapohi, and she served the church for a long time.

Before the arrival of the organ in 1863 a melodeon had been used in the old church, and nothing in the nature of a larger instrument was known here. The advent of the new instrument, therefore, was a matter of wide interest. It was ordered from Simmons, the famous organ builder of Cambridge, Massachusetts, early in the spring, and towards the latter part of the year it arrived. An interesting coincidence is that at the time the old organ was built Mr. Bergstrom, from whom the new organ for Kawaiahae was purchased, and who came here from San Francisco to personally superintend its setting up, was employed in the Simmons factory, and probably helped to build the old organ.

Hundreds of people were at the wharf to meet the organ when it arrived, and as the workmen put the instrument together they were surrounded by throngs of the curious. The process of setting it up was watched with the liveliest interest, and on Christmas day, when it was dedicated, the big stone church was packed to overflowing, the ceremony being very impressive, King Kamehameha V and all the great dignitaries of the day being present.

There were very few workmen in the Islands at that time who knew anything about organs, and the task of putting together and setting up the curiosity had been fraught with many difficulties.

Soon after its dedication the sailor above referred to drifted into the Islands. His name was Hart, and like all sailors he was somewhat fond of the square-faced bottle. When it was discovered that he could play the church organ he was immediately in great demand, and the entire congregation joined efforts to keep him sober long enough to give lessons to his pupils.

Among the organists who succeeded the future Queen and Lizzie Kapohi was A. T. Atkinson, the present Superintendent of Schools, who held the position until 1881. He had, before this,

(Continued on Page 5.)

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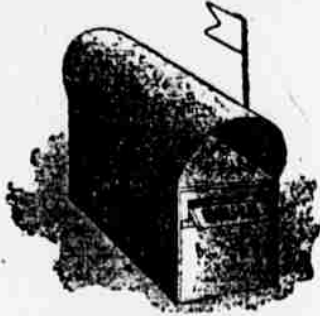
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MAY LOSE ITS MONEY

Queen's Hospital Appropriation Peculiar.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Board of Health has a very delicate question to consider at its meeting this afternoon—one which places the Queen's Hospital in a very queer situation.

The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the Queen's Hospital of \$40,000, to be used in the next biennial period. This was in line with the previous policy of the Government in making appropriations for the hospital, similar appropriations being made at the same time to other like institutions. There was, however, one very peculiar incident in connection with the appropriation made for the Queen's Hospital. In the past the sum of \$20,000 had always been given to the hospital for the biennial period, and Governor Dole recommended that the Legislature make the usual appropriation. Instead that body appropriated just double the amount asked, or \$40,000.

Attached to the bill, however, was a rider providing that no distinction should be made as to race in the care of patients at the hospital. The appropriation also was placed in the hands of the Board of Health for proper payment and the Board now finds itself in a rather peculiar predicament.

The Queen's Hospital was founded in 1859 by their Majesties Kamehameha IV and his consort Emma Kalelelanani. The hospital is organized as a corporation and by the terms of its charter the board of trustees is composed of ten members elected by the society and ten members nominated by the Government, of which the President of the Republic (now Governor of the Territory) shall be the presiding officer. The charter also provides for the "establishing and putting into operation a permanent hospital at Honolulu, with a dispensary and all necessary furniture and appurtenances for the reception, accommodation and treatment of indigent sick and disabled Hawaiians, as well as such foreigners and others who may choose to avail themselves of the same."

Under this construction all native Hawaiians have been cared for without charge, while for others a charge has been made of from \$1 to \$5 per day. The bill making the appropriation for the hospital by the Government provides that no distinction shall be made as to race; and the Queen's Hospital trustees are evidently up against a serious proposition.

Under the provisions of the Organic Act the Legislature has no power to give a subsidy to any institution and, under the construction likely to be placed by the Board of Health of the intentions of the Legislature, the Queen's Hospital must be placed under the control of the Government before it may receive the appropriation of \$40,000. "I can see no way out of the difficulty at present," said Secretary Smith of the board of trustees for the Queen's Hospital when his attention was called to the matter yesterday afternoon. "The hospital has been receiving regular stipulated amounts from the Government, generally \$20,000 for each biennial period. This year when the Governor asked for a statement of the condition of the hospital's finances it was handed to him, and he recommended that the Legislature make the usual allowance. I do not know why they gave us \$40,000 instead of the usual amount. There was a rider placed on the bill, however, to the effect that no distinction should be made as to race. The appropriation was also placed in the hands of the Board of Health. Formerly it was the custom for this money to be placed into the hands of the Minister of Finance and by him paid over quarterly directly to our treasurer. Why the change was made at this time I do not understand."

"I do not see myself how the hospital could be placed in the hands of the Government, even if we wished to do so. The Government now has ten members upon the Board and also the presiding officer. Under our charter we are compelled to treat native Hawaiians free of charge, and I do not see how it can be changed. Then again we have in our hands \$30,000 in trust funds which cannot very well be given over to the Government except in violation of the terms of the trust. Taken all around it is a very delicate question, and it is to be hoped that it may be settled without the loss of the appropriation to the hospital. The hospital now treats free all soldiers and sailors and also the members of the police force."

The matter will be discussed at this afternoon's meeting of the Board of Health, though it is hardly likely that the matter can be definitely settled at this time. A joint meeting of the Board of Health and the trustees of the Queen's Hospital will probably be held, at which the matter will be talked over before final action is taken.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Queen's Hospital will be given the appropriation of \$40,000 made by the Legislature, according to the decision of the Board of Health at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. It was expressly stipulated, however, that the trustees of the hospital are to make monthly statements to the board of the uses to which all monies are put. This decision was arrived at after a general discussion, which ended in an appeal to the Attorney General, who decided that the appropriation was perfectly legal. The question was called up by the president, who asked what should be done in the matter of subsidies for the hospital. All other hospitals are public institutions, and he stated that the board had no control in any way, shape or form, over the Queen's Hospital. A request being made of the

Attorney General for his opinion on the question, Mr. Dole stated that at the time the measure for the aid of hospitals was before the Legislature, he had been requested to pass upon the matter, and had ruled that such appropriation was legal, and the Legislature had a perfect right to extend any aid it saw fit to public institutions. He had examined the charter of the Queen's Hospital, and could not see wherein the Legislature did not have the right to create a public hospital. The appropriation was made on condition that all races be treated alike at the hospital, and this should be done.

"All we do, then, is to pay them," asked Mr. Stoggett.

"Yes," responded Mr. Dole, "unless some one gets out an injunction to prevent it."

The matter was finally adjusted by the adoption of the following motion by Mr. Dole: "That all hospitals which receive aid through the medium of the Board of Health shall make monthly reports to the Board of Health of receipts and expenditures, and of all work done."

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

Two bids were submitted for supplying the leper settlement with Libby's canned beef and mutton. They were as follows:

H. Hackfeld & Co., 1 pound tins, \$2.00 per dozen. Two pound tins, \$2.70 per dozen.

T. H. Davies Co.—Roast beef, 1 pound tins, \$1.32½ per dozen; roast beef, 2 pound tins, \$2.62½ per dozen; boiled beef, 1 pound tins, \$1.32½ per dozen; boiled beef, 2 pound tins, \$2.62½ per dozen; mutton, 1 pound tins, \$2.52½ per dozen.

Mr. Reynolds was instructed to investigate and report.

ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED.

The Board of Health received acceptances from the various officials appointed at the last meeting. Among them were letters from Dr. Malster and F. H. Kibbey of the Insane Hospital, from Dr. C. H. Douglas, the Government dispenser, and from Dr. A. Moritz of Molokai. The latter asked that his commission be dated from July 1st, he having accepted that position since that date. Dr. Bond sent his acceptance of the position of Government physician at North Kohala, but said he must refuse the appointment for the south district. In his letter he stated that he had tried to take care of both districts in the past, but had been unsuccessful. It required more time than he had at his disposal.

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED.

An inmate of the Insane Hospital, who has been on parole for the past month, was ordered discharged on recommendation of Dr. Walter. He is perfectly harmless and wishes to return to his family in California where his parents live. He has money in one of the banks which he cannot get until officially proven sane, and in the meantime it is claimed that his family is left in destitute circumstances. The board tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin, who offered to provide a sewer system for the Baldwin home. Owing to the scarcity of water the offer could not be accepted.

The first effect of the refusal of the Wilder Steamship Company to accept orders for passage made by the board was made apparent in a communication calling attention to the fact that shippers from the other islands bringing insane patients to Honolulu were compelled to pay passage money out of their own pockets. The treasurer has made a ruling that he would not accept these warrants as cash from the steamship company, which left the board in a very peculiar position. It was decided if possible to make arrangements with other steamship companies for transportation.

The board passed a resolution of thanks to Dr. Walters and Dr. Herbert for their conduct at the Insane Hospital. The change is to be made today. The examining board for the leper settlement was selected, to be composed of the medical members, Stoggett, Cooper, Moore, and the city physicians, Meyers and Sinclair.

A commission was issued to J. Kaalohe of Molokai, to be dated July 27.

It was decided to revoke all commissions to agents of the board now in force, and to reissue new ones, dated August 15.

Under the new law relative to drug allowances each Government physician will hereafter be required to make monthly requisitions for supplies.

A committee to look into the matter of steamship transportation was appointed, to consist of E. C. Smith, C. B. Reynolds and Wm. Auld.

John S. Bowman was appointed sanitary inspector at Hilo and Charles Moore was made fish and poi inspector at the same place.

A communication was received from Superintendent Boyd of the Board of Public Works, granting the request of the board that the carriages and horses still required be kept in the old stables. A resolution thanking Mr. Boyd for the favor was adopted.

Three Japanese physicians, having passed the required examination, were recommended to the treasurer for the issuance of licenses. They were Messrs. Seta, Kikawa and Tichichi.

NEWS OF WORLD

CONDENSED

General Cushing is dead. France fears an Orleanist plot. Crispien, the Italian statesman, is very ill.

There was a \$150,000 fire at Taunton, Mass.

Eastern fruit crops have a poor outlook.

The Arizona drought has been ended by rain.

Blight menaces the Visalia, Cal., pear orchards.

Mrs. Kruger died July 20 in the Transvaal.

Belgium has a case similar to that of Dreyfus.

Secretary Root has returned to Washington.

"Jim" Carroll, the well known sportsman, is dead.

The California pioneers are to have a big reunion.

The League of the Cross cadets broke camp at Napa July 20.

A Mexican official was recently caught smuggling cigars.

The national Elks convention may be held in San Francisco.

"Healer" Schlatter has been declared a vagrant in Washington.

The death of the wife of ex-President Kruger may hasten peace.

A San Francisco man was recently crazed by the heat in New York.

A Baptist preacher of Oakland is arrested on charge of insanity.

Albert Jenks, the painter, dropped dead in Los Angeles recently.

Disaster and crime are reported from Alaska, where storms prevail.

Judge Noyes, of the District Court of Alaska, is to visit Washington.

Forest fires, due to drought, have done great damage in Colorado.

Mayor O'Hara, of Santa Paula, Cal., was shot by hoodlums last week.

Riceville, Iowa, was wiped out by fire last week.

The teamsters of San Francisco have gone on a strike.

A scandalous complaint of his treatment in prison.

The Italian minister favors the tariff league against the United States.

The mosquito is said to be scattering smallpox germs in New York.

A mysterious fire in Whittier, Cal., caused a loss of \$100,000 last week.

A transients' strike had traffic tied up in San Francisco at last reports.

Germany is preparing to raise the duty on grain and all kinds of meat.

Ex-Judge Duboise, of Alameda, will serve six months in jail for contempt.

A party of French scientists are testing the intelligence of various animals.

A large posse has organized in Tennessee to battle with the moonshiners.

The new Russian cruiser Novik has a speed of twenty-five knots an hour.

It is reported that Lord Roberts will be paid half a million by Parliament.

A Kansas woman welded a hatchet in a saloon where her sons gambled.

Professor Wetzel, of Yale, says there is a growing spirit of unbelief in America.

The Baptists are having a big convention at Twin Lakes, near Santa Cruz.

A party of scientists in Colorado has discovered the remains of a great stegosaurus.

Mrs. Nation has been fined \$100 and sent to jail for thirty days, in Topeka, again.

A young San Jose man had his honeymoon interrupted by an arrest for bigamy.

The steamers between Australia and Great Britain are to be manned with lascars.

Lord Kitchener has commuted the death sentences of thirty-four Boer prisoners.

The British government has declined to release the Americans captured with the Boers.

Angus A. Grant, the well known railroad builder, died in San Francisco last week.

A Paris doctor claims that he can make women grow taller by a stretching process.

Disorder and suffering are feared in Oklahoma over the opening of the 13,000 claims.

An odd lot of Heidelberg, Ore., was cured of his love for whisky by a dose of strychnine.

A Riverside woman recently drove away her daughter's suitor with a carving knife.

A runaway Pullman collided with a train on the Mexican Central, and many were hurt.

An oily product of German brown coal tar called "masut," is being substituted for coal.

Gen. William Ludlow, invalided home from the Philippines, has arrived at his New Jersey home.

Lord Roberts has ordered that carbines shall replace the sword in dismounted cavalry.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association is to take place at Denver on July 20.

SEE CHANGE IN POLICY Will Republicans Abandon Old Soldiers.

The controversy over the retirement from his office of Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, at the demand of the Grand Army of the Republic, has caused so much comment that the following article from the Philadelphia Record (Democratic), may give some light upon the drawing of the lines:

Keen observers begin to perceive more in the Sicks-Evans incident than mere sparring for spoils or the unveiling of an unsavory election bargain. The opinion is gaining ground that the Republican party, under the careful pilotage of the McKinley administration, is making ready to abandon its old-time pension policy.

A veteran politician of the Central West, and once a Republican leader of note, today expressed that conviction, and predicted to a group of Washington newspaper men that at no distant day the Republican leaders will be found actually advocating the repeal of all pension laws.

"You laugh incredulously, I see," he remarked, "yet I am very close to the truth. Ten years ago you would have been just as incredulous had anybody told you that the Republican party would ever abandon the cause of the negro. The signs that it would do so were already quite apparent in the second Harrison campaign, and now we see that it has practically put itself in accord with the once obnoxious 'Mississippi plan' of disfranchisement, or, at all events, has ceased to worry over the suppression of the black man's vote."

NOT MANY REAL SOLDIERS LEFT. "Twenty-five years ago it was treason to Republicanism to hint that the policy of the party toward the old soldiers was an extravagant and wasteful one, or that there was any such thing as pension sharks or pension frauds. The country could not do too much for the old boys who had saved the Union. How is it now? There is a very different tone regarding this pension question. The enormous aggregate payments to the old soldiers are now viewed with misgivings by many staunch Republican partisans, while others are openly criticizing indiscriminate pensions. The language of the Republican press today on pensions would have broken up the party in 1880.

Two decades ago nobody dared to question the pension policy of the government as laid down by the Republicans. Now it is openly antagonized by hundreds of Republican leaders in all quarters, and almost solidly by the metropolitan press.

"All this, mind you, is as yet being done almost covertly. All still blandly talk about the honest and deserving pensioner; nobody apparently disputes that the good soldier should have a pension if the law says so, and so on. It is only the frauds and sharks who are devouring the national substance. Meanwhile the enormity of the \$145,000,000 annually going to the army of pensioners is eternally enlarged upon by the organs of the coming change. It is having the sinister effect designed."

"Pretty soon, as in the case of Indians, all the good soldiers will be dead ones. The Republican pension policy has ceased to be a drawing card, and it will eventually go, just as the strenuous Republican policy toward the freedman has gone."

"The very fury with which General Sicks has been attacked by the thick-and-thin administration organs ought to show you what is coming. It is certain that the Republican committee sought out the professional soldier leaders and plead with them to go out and pacify the veterans. A great scare occurred last fall about the soldier vote in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois."

SOLDIER VOTE LESS DANGEROUS. "The McKinley managers deceived the old soldiers in 1896 with promises of an open-door policy if he was elected. The administration was compelled to shuffle out of the promises made then by Alger, Sicks and Tanner because it discovered that public opinion was against further pension extravagance. Then, too, there was a growing belief that the soldier vote had ceased to be dangerous even if it was not right."

"Understand me: There is no change in the pension system itself; the principle is the same now as it was twenty or thirty years ago, and the principle is right and patriotic in my opinion. There are not so many pension sharks now as then. Nobody is now getting rich by securing pension claims for soldiers, whereas then large fortunes were rolled up in that business here in Washington. What Republican newspaper would have dared to attack Sicks and Tanner then as they have been attacked now? Why the change?"

"The Republican party wants the pension money for their army, for the army retired list. Every army officer is a deadly hater of the pension list."

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN. If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The Governor of Porto Rico has laid before President McKinley resolutions passed by the Porto Rican Legislature for local taxation.

Some blood-stained clothing was found in Pixley's grove, near Lodi. Mystery surrounds the matter, as no body has been found.

American trade has been hurt to considerable extent by the war in Africa, vessels being unable to dock and discharge without delay.

Gives New Life Strengthens the Nerves.

When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible depression; and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous. Mr. Charles Richardson, of 37 Howick Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"Once my arms were covered with sores that were worse than boils. They were deep-seated in the flesh and caused great suffering. My blood was in an awful condition. At another time I had a severe attack of influenza. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me from both of these violent attacks. The first time it took all impurities out of my system; and the last time it built me up and gave me new life. Now I am strong, work hard, and sleep well."

Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. They are purely vegetable.

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MILLIONS FOR NAVY

Pearl Harbor's New Channel and Station.

WHILE plans for Pearl Harbor improvement are in abeyance pending the suit for the condemnation of the lands about the east shore of the harbor, the impatience which is felt in the Department at Washington is very great. Delegate Wilcox during his last trip to the capital found that there is a very decided feeling there in favor of a speedy beginning of work on the station, when the question of the lands is settled.

Pending the acquiring of the lands which are to provide the location for the station, the Navy Department has stopped, or rather held up, the larger portion of the appropriations for this station. When the Navy took charge here it was first a coaling depot; later the name was changed to Honolulu Naval Station, and now the title under which appropriations for the use of the local establishment is made, is "Hawaiian Naval Station." This means that any moneys given by Congress for the Islands may be used in any portion of the group.

In the last Naval appropriation bill the sum of \$107,300 was set aside for the use of this station. The items under this were as follows: Machine shop, \$50,000; foundry, \$25,000; commandant's residence, \$15,000; grading and fencing, \$10,000; office buildings, \$3,000; watchman's cottage, \$2,500; water system, \$1,000; dock crane, \$800. By its action the Department has held up the building of the two shops, the dock crane and the commandant's house, while the remaining \$16,500 only may be spent at this time. The principal item is that for the grading and fencing. This money, at least part of it, will be used in the preparing of the grounds adjoining the sheds and the offices, and in building fences and sidewalks. Not all the money will be expended now and there will be a certain sum which will be available for the first work when the new grounds are under the Government. The action on the part of the Navy Department in stopping the items mentioned indicates that there is a belief at headquarters that there will be no delay in getting down to work at Pearl Harbor.

From plans and recommendations there will be several millions spent before what is intended is accomplished at the new station. When all the plant has been prepared it is the belief of the Navy Department men that the station will be the second in size in the Pacific. Mare Island only will be larger. This would mean that there would be a full equipment for doing all kinds of work, and ample drydock facilities for the handling of all shipping. The drydock features have been carefully worked out by Captain Pond and Engineer White. Along the shores of the proposed reservation there are several locations which are ideal for the construction of docks. One of these, a large fish pond, would make an excellent site, on account of the easy dredging which would be possible there.

The recommendations of the officers here will be that there be built, at the same time, two docks, side by side, of 750 feet in length, and large enough to take in the heaviest battleship which may be sent this way. In building two docks the cost will be much less than should they be built at different times, and not so much more than if the work was confined to one dock. This will make it possible for the docking of two cruisers at one time for painting purposes, and would be a great saving in time and operating expense. The docks which will be built will be of stone, as the experiments in the line of cheap wooden docks have never met with success and have no supporters in the line of the Navy. In fact, there has been lost to the Government several thousand dollars by the building of the docks at Norfolk and New York, and stone docks will be the only kind of stationary ones which will be built in the future.

There will be recommendations made in the next report of the Secretary of War, it is expected, to further improve Pearl Harbor entrance. In the past there have been several reports upon the improvement of the channel. The cost of doing this work will be less than was then estimated, as is shown by the fact that while the estimate for the dredging of coral sand was then put at 50 cents, the contract which has been let is at the rate of 44½ cents. There are a half-dozen points of coral reef which should be cut off and the total amount will cost less than \$400,000. This would give an entrance channel of something like 300 feet in width and thirty feet in depth.

The plans for the improvement of the Navy reservation, when the Halawa lands have been acquired, have not yet been completed. The idea of placing a Naval hospital on Punchbowl, for which twenty acres of land was reserved will be abandoned. For this purpose the lands which are to be acquired on Ford's Island will be used. The lines of the proposed reservation on the island were drawn so as to allow the site for the hospital to have sufficient grounds and to occupy the highest location on the island.

The proposed station lands have been extended greatly by the authorities at Washington, over the recommendations of the local officials. According to the plans made here the reservation was to comprise the lands which extend from the main entrance of the harbor to the line of the railroad, the small island and part of Ford's Island. But it was decided later to take in all the waterfront about the lower portion of the east loch, for the reason that if these were left in private ownership docks might be built there and the frequent

WILL CLOSE UP NAHIKU AND REALIZE ON ASSETS

J. P. COOKE and J. Guild of Alexander & Baldwin departed yesterday afternoon on the Claudine for Maui on a trip of vast importance to those who have been interested in Nahiiku plantation. Their trip is taken for the purpose of making an inventory of all the assets of the plantation so that the affairs of the estate can be closed up. The plantation is to be abandoned, in accordance with the decision of the directors made last year. It was then deemed wise to shut down the plantation for one year, on account of labor troubles and other causes which had operated against the success of the company. It was thought that by the end of the year the directors would be able to determine whether it was worth while continuing the plantation or not. The present trip of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Guild indicates that the plantation will never be a factor in the sugar interests of the Islands.

The decision to lay up this plantation was reached at a meeting of the board of directors held on July 31st last year. At that time it was stated by the agents of the plantation that the estate was in good shape, as to water and

passage of merchant ships would materially interfere with the workings of the Navy yard. This consideration caused the taking up of the entire waterfront about the loch's south shore, and there can never be any congestion of the channel by the building of slips and the swinging of sailing vessels, passing to or from them.

The question of the location of the offensive works for the protection of the yards has often been considered, and while General Sanger and Colonel Maus were here recently they went over the grounds at the entrance of the harbor. The plan which was discussed informally was the placing of turret batteries upon both points at the entrance to the harbor, thus giving the widest range for the high-power guns. There is a degree of natural protection afforded to the proposed Naval station by the contour of the lands. There is a slight rise making of the site of the buildings, so that in case an enemy should try to shell the Navy yard, the elevation needed to send the shell over the rise of grounds would carry it beyond the yard.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL SESSION

The Supreme Court will hold a special session to consider the appeal from the decision of Judge Gear in the habeas corpus cases, whereby a half dozen prisoners charged with grave offenses were released and re-arrested. Though no definite time for the special session has been fixed, it probably will be called within the next ten days. The session is not wholly for the purpose of considering the habeas corpus cases, but there are other important matters the court wishes to dispose of before the regular October session. Ordinarily another session would have been held in September but a change has been made by the Legislature.

"We have not come to any practical conclusion in regard to the communication from Attorney General Dole asking a special session of the Supreme Court to consider the habeas corpus cases," said Judge Frear yesterday, when asked for information on that subject. "The Supreme Court has several other matters occupying its attention, and which should be disposed of, and several attorneys have asked that the court hear arguments. While no decision has been arrived at, the Supreme Court will probably hold a special session within a short time. The date is to be fixed later. The habeas corpus cases will then be taken up."

"We did not pass upon the application for a mandamus to compel Judge Gear to allow an appeal because we did not think it necessary. The appeal can be taken without the consent of Judge Gear."

Judge Gear yesterday ordered Bailiff Hopkins to summon the Grand Jury for next Monday. He stated that he (the bailiff) would have to make a trip around the islands in order to get the jury and must start today.

The high sheriff has so far been unable to find Goto, the first of the prisoners released upon a writ of habeas corpus. He is still at large, and it seems that the friends of the alleged Japanese murderer are secreting him and will be able to get him out of the country.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion reversing the Fourth Circuit Court, in the case of Manuel Ciranca vs. J. K. Makunakane, E. W. Barnard and Kahaloia, and remanding the case back to the lower court for retrial. The action was to quiet title and was tried by the court, jury waived and judgment rendered for the defendants. It went to the Supreme Court on plaintiff's exceptions. The only question presented is whether a certain deed in the Hawaiian language conveyed a life estate or only a fee simple, the word "heirs" not being used.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Frear, holds: "The word 'heirs' was not essential to convey a fee simple in a deed executed prior to the enactment of the statute which adopted the common law. That statute did not affect titles vested prior to the enactment."

PACIFIC TRADE STILL GROWS

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Samuel Hill, third vice president of the Great Northern, arrived here yesterday from the Orient, after completing a trip entirely around the world. He traveled from Moscow, Russia, across the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok and later visited Nagasaki, Yokohama and other Oriental ports. He declared that he found the products of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska 1,000 miles in the interior of Siberia. American trade relations, he asserted, have been seriously crippled with Russia, owing to the action of the American government, although he added that the general disposition of Russians is to welcome American products. The primary object of the jour-

ney was the creation of trade connections in the Orient by which the Great Northern might become the beneficiary, this being one of the favorite enterprises of the railway in question through its Japanese steamship connections. Mr. Hill asserts that there is an ever-growing and thriving trade between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, which has received a check owing to the action of our government with Russia, but which is replete with incalculable opportunities if properly taken advantage of.

Mr. Hill was accompanied to Seattle by Robert Lebaudy of Paris, Gaston Siegler of "Le Matin," and General Von Ketteler of the German army.

That there will be a great company on board the transport Thomas is indicated by the following from Washington in the Philadelphia Press: Colonel Edwards, of the department of insular affairs in the war department, is pushing the arrangements for the deployment of teachers by the transport Thomas for the Philippine Islands. Up to date the department has completed arrangements for the sailing of 560 persons on the Thomas on July 23. Professor Atkinson, who is at the head of the educational work in the Philippines, has made most of the appointments directly, but in doing so he has sent through the insular bureau invitations to the leading colleges, universities and normal schools of the country for recommendations. The salaries of teachers will range from \$75 to \$125 per month, and before starting they will sign contracts for three years.

The Indian office has co-operated to a certain extent with the war department in obtaining teachers, and six of the best instructors in the Indian service have accepted places, and will go to the Philippines. They have been selected in the belief that their experience with the redemption of the west will be particularly helpful in dealing with the Filipinos. In the insular bureau a sample of the textbooks which will be used in the islands has just been exhibited. It contains a 3,000-word history of the United States, the constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and a map of the country. The pages are printed alternately in Spanish and English.

THE GREATEST OF RICHES.

Not lands, houses, farms, stocks or bonds, but Health. Many a millionaire would give his millions to eat with the appetite, and sleep with the peace enjoyed by the Indian. Yet it does not need millions to be the equal of the Indian in health. The secret of his health and strength is ours. That wonderful Indian remedy, Sagwa, contains in itself the secret of the long and healthy life of the Indian. It is in some respects the most wonderful medicine known, because it is doubtful if any improvement in it is possible. It is the product of centuries of experiment. As it stands now, in the perfect balance of its life-giving ingredients, in their careful selection and their skillful combination, there is nothing left to improve. The pharmacopoeia of Nature has been exhausted. The Indian shut out from all outside help was obliged to wrest from Nature the secrets of her healing herbs. Slowly, very slowly through the long centuries he gleaned his knowledge and perfected it. These centuries of slow results are represented today by the perfected compound Sagwa. There is no other remedy that has so many and so wonderful cures to its credit. It is purely vegetable. It is Nature's own remedy, as used by Nature's own children. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, assists the kidneys in their functions, regulates the liver, and makes the whole man sound and strong. It is unique among medicines, both for its simplicity and for the thoroughness of its cures. It cures all over and it cures to stay.

MOORE DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapoo Medicines.

No Statehood for Hawaii.

Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, who is enthusiastically advocating statehood for the territory of Hawaii, is wasting his time. Hawaii is not fit to become a state, and it will be a long time, if ever, before it will be so fitted. There is no evidence whatever to show that Hawaii would be better off as a state than as a territory, while its expenses would be greatly increased. The talk of uniting Hawaii with California meets with no favor either in Hawaii or in California, and is chimerical. Congress would give no consideration to such a proposition. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, Hawaii needs no statehood, and like other of our new possessions, can be well governed under a territorial form of government such as it now has.—Philadelphia Press.

A strange woman, who had documents in her possession showing her to be entitled to \$100,000, recently starved in New York's streets recently. She said she feared her relations, and dared not ask for money.

FIRE CLAIMS COURT GOES

It Will Take Hall of Representatives Monday.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

It was getaway day for many of the legislators, and the halls which have resounded with the impassioned strains of oratory for past months were echoing only the sound of the typewriter of the clerk and the hurrying footsteps of men carrying away bundles of bills and papers, the personal property of the members who were trying to get their packing done so they could leave the city today.

Some few of the members of the lower house particularly, cannot get over their habit of writing their letters at their desks, and they put in part of the day at that employment. But the general air of the place is one of desertion. There was none of the brightness either, for the place is closed entirely, none of the windows being opened, the care of the room being given over to the regular forces of the Executive Building. The clerks who have the making up of the Journal of the sessions are at work in the matter of arrangement of the lists of bills and resolutions, so that there is always some one on hand.

The hall of the house will not be left in silence long, however, as Superintendent of Public Works Boyd served notice upon the officers of the House who still are laboring, that the room would be used after the close of this week by the Fire Claims Commission. This court now sits in the Campbell block, and it is the intention of the Public Works Department to arrange the hall of the House for the workings of this court, which still has several months to sit.

The effects of the two Houses are to be stored away as soon as the present work is completed. Storage will be provided for the desks by the Department of Public Works in the public storage house. There is a slight difference of opinion between the superintendent and the clerk of the House, as to when the tenancy of the lower legislative body ceases. It is the opinion of Meheula that he should hold possession until he has completed his work upon the Journal of the body. The way out of this will be found, it is thought, in the placing of a disposal of another room suitable for his labors. The resolution of the House puts the clerk in custody of the property of the body, to be turned over to the next House. This will be construed to mean, it is expected, that the storage room will be used for the desks of both bodies, and the clerk will be only nominally the custodian, the property being regarded as is all other property of the Territory.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so I discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

D. C. Churchill, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will do missionary work in India through the establishment of trade schools. The movement will be denominational.



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FRIDAY AUGUST 2

The Manila American, which is springing so many sensations that bring an aftermath of denials, is edited by Mr. C. O. Ziegenfuss, formerly of Honolulu. Any further characterization of the Manila paper would seem to be superfluous.

The Hawaiians at Buffalo who are keeping up their bank accounts will need them by and by. As the big fair nears completion the chances of their getting either pay or food from the King of the Midway may grow small by degrees and beautifully less.

There will be few regrets that the money of the Territory is not to be wasted on the Charleston and St. Louis expositions. Hawaiian exhibits at the world's fairs, eclipsed as they always are by displays of former island barbarism, have never been worth half the money they cost.

Judge Humphreys' paper quotes him as praising the missionaries and classing the Hawaiians as an inferior race. Just what the game is we have not yet made out, but the ill-success of Humphreys' previous overtures to the missionary element prompts us in the belief that he will find its appetite for molasses and soft soap still delicate.

Italians of the right sort make steady and industrious workmen. Thousands of miles of railroads, city thoroughfares and sewer ditches have been built by them in the Eastern States without interruption of strikes. Regular work and fair pay please them there and we see no reason why such conditions should not suit them in Hawaii.

The noble army of schoolmarm may prove too much for the noble army of bachelors-in-arms. Men away from home and subject to the hardships of the field are as susceptible to womanly charms as the miners of '49 used to be. We reckon the chances at about a hundred to one that the little Filipinos will get the worst of it in the engagements to follow and that most of the schoolmarms will return before long, elbow to elbow with their adult captives.

David B. Hill tells his intimate friends that he will seek the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. This is the fulfillment of a party wish which has found many ways of expressing itself. Mr. Hill loomed up as a favorite leader at the Kansas City convention and he is now, perhaps, the most conspicuous Democrat in the country save Bryan. As the latter has become a negligible quantity, owing to his two defeats, the way for Hill would seem to be very clear indeed.

The kissing regulation of the Board of Health is likely to make that body famous. Hereafter when a young man calls on his girl it will be his bounden duty to make himself immune from the tubercular smudge by carrying a ready disinfectant. It will tend to rob youthful affection of some of its glamour if every avain carries a bit of carbolic soap, a vial of formalin and a towel when he goes courting and if every fair maiden follows suit. Yet that is apparently the safe, Board-of-Health way, and the gilded youth are in duty bound to put up with it.

Judge Gear follows a well recognized principle of American Government when he refers his appointments to the Republican committee. The fact that this policy has not been carried out through the initiative of the Chief Executive is another instance showing that the official head of the Territory had a good deal to learn.—Bulletin.

When the Chief Executive sees the enormous strength the party has got from the appointment of such men as Charles Wilcox, Robert Boyd, Emil Ney, etcetera, ad nauseam, he will probably hurry out and give Turk and Lewis a job.

Rabbi Levi, whose stories of "slavery" in Hawaii were too black for even the Examiner's headlines, is now one of the most strenuous cheap-labor men who ever cocked a knowing eye at a sugar plantation. The change is radical but not mysterious. Since he was here wiping the eyes of the Galicians with one hand and shaking a fist at the planters with the other, the Rabbi has observed Broker Politz unloading some cords of sugar stalks upon the members of his San Francisco synagogue. It is one of the admirable traits of the Rabbi to stand with the tribe of Judah under all circumstances; hence his conversion from an enemy of the planting interest to its warm and helpful friend.

The absentee Territorial Circuit Judge has caused it to be announced in the Argonaut, Examiner, certain Arizona papers and the New Orleans Picayune that he is a United States Circuit Judge. This is a small matter, perhaps, but it throws a strong side-light on the unscrupulous vanity of the man, who is no more a United States Circuit Judge than the Hawaiian Supreme Court, which frequently upsets his decisions, is a United States Supreme Court. An appointment by the President to a Territorial judgeship, either Circuit or Supreme, does not make one a member of the Federal judiciary. Humphreys as a "United States Circuit Judge" is travelling under false pretences, a role, however, that is by no means new to him.

ISLAND AMERICANISM.

A man coming here from the Mainland easily falls into the error of supposing that Hawaii, in the persons of its white residents, is un-American because many of its customs and points of view are different from those with which he is familiar. He perhaps conceives that California is different in its customs and sentiments from Kansas and Kansas from Massachusetts, and Massachusetts from New Mexico and that both differ from Louisiana without any one of them losing its right to be called American; but when it comes to Hawaii he insists that, in test of Americanism, there shall be no differences at all. That is where he is unjust and also ignorant of the variances which enter into the life and history of all strong nations.

The United Kingdom has several dialects and as many different ways of regarding national duty. Yet the mass of the people wherever located, and whether speaking in the Yorkshire accent or with the burr of the Yorkshiremen, and notwithstanding their clashes of opinion about home rule for Ireland and subjects of the King, France still has its Normans, its Gascons and its Parisians, its clashing parties and its divergent customs, yet when France calls all respond. Germany is still a congress of cousins and Austria is a congress of petty States dating back to fierce rivalries and enmities and to racial groups related to one another in no way save through Adam. Yet who doubts the general patriotism of the subjects of William or Francis Joseph?

It takes all kinds of people to make a nation as well as a world, and the United States is not exempt from the rule. Into its complex national life enter the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Teutonic, Latin, Scandinavian, Slavic, African and Polynesian strains; the morals of the roundhead Puritan and the chivalry of the cavalier Southern; the Roman and the English law; the religions of all the earth, from the creed of the Buddhist to the Voodoo rite of the African; and its politics reaches out with one hand for democracy and with another to a sort of Roman Imperialism. But nevertheless there stands the American nation four square to all the winds that blow! Shall Hawaii be counted alien to it because local necessities and conditions have made its public and private life, its habits of thought and its political customs different from those of Missouri or New Hampshire or Arizona?

God forbid! That would be a poor return to a people who sent a larger percentage of their active young men to help the North in the Civil War than did some Western Territories; who were so loyal to the North that vessels under their flag were indiscriminately burned by Confederate privateers; and who at a later day risked life, property and domicile for the sake of bringing these islands under the Stars and Stripes.

ALABAMA'S SUFFRAGE PLAN.

A Montgomery telegram of July 5 analyzes the rather complex-looking suffrage law of Alabama and simplifies its meaning. The law, we are told, is composed of two independent plans totally different in their operation and in their bearing on the whites and blacks. The first strikes boldly at the negro, the second aims at the illiterate and the unsettled of both races. The first is temporary and lasts only to January 1, 1903. As the new constitution cannot be adopted until late this fall, the scheme can be operated for just one year.

The second plan is permanent and begins where the other ends. Only two things are common in both plans, a poll tax, preparation of \$150 and disfranchisement for crime. Great importance is attached to both of these. The poll tax must be paid by January 1 prior to the election and is purely voluntary. The list of crimes includes such as wife-beating and vagrancy.

The purpose of the plan, which ends on January 1, 1903, is to make up a list of voters with all the white folks in it and as few negroes as possible. Once on a voter is on for life by keeping up his poll tax. But being left off, he can try again under the permanent plan. A board of three registrars is created for each county, who are required to register all old soldiers and their descendants. All others must show good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The board sits as a court, takes evidence and puts the applicant on oath. Its discretion is absolute except as to the soldiers and their descendants. All others must come up to whatever standard of character and understanding may be set by the board. An appeal lies to the Circuit and Supreme Courts, but this is designed to satisfy the popular ideas of justice rather than for practical operation. There is wide distrust of registrars with judicial powers, and hence the limitation of their life to a single year. They are created at all only to meet the pledge in the Democratic platform that no white voter shall be disfranchised. After January 1 their places will be taken by other registrars with ministerial powers.

After January 1, 1903, a voter, first, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and second, be able to show that he has been engaged in some lawful occupation for twelve months preceding, and third, be able to show who have been his employers for five years; fourth, if he cannot read and write he may nevertheless vote if he owns forty acres of land or pays taxes on \$300 of assessed property.

Under this plan there is no discrimination contemplated between the races. A new registration plan will be provided by the Legislature, but the registrars cannot add to nor take from the qualifications named. The requirement that a voter must read and write "English" affects only a few men in Alabama who read and write any other language. An effort may be made to amend this, as it might affect immigration of labor at some time when it may be worse needed than now.

Qualification No. 2 is aimed at rambles and dead-beats, nearly all of whom in this State are white. Qualification No. 3 is aimed at the large class of wandering negroes and a smaller class of whites, who go from mill to mill, mine to mine, camp to camp and never have a local habitation and often not a name.

The minority report makes no objection to any part of the scheme except the clause giving the descendants of soldiers the right to vote. This privilege lasts only until 1903, and if such a descendant does not register before that time he must take his chance with the balance of the folks.

The question is asked whether, if a man be rejected by the Registrars prior to 1903, he can come in again under the permanent plan. The answer is that he can. His qualifications under the permanent plan are not affected by his disqualification under the temporary scheme. The real and only purpose of the temporary plan is to get all white men who can now vote on the lists regardless of their ability to read and write. Those who reach 21 years or come into the State after January 1, 1903, must take their chances without regard to race. The temporary plan does not in its terms make any discrimination as to race. The discrimination is proposed to be made in the administration by the Registrars.

The mildness of the Alabama plan as compared with those of Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina is in the fact that while it adopts the expedients of all three, these expedients terminate on January 1, 1903. After that all men must pay their poll taxes, read and write, show a lawful occupation for twelve months and name their employers for five years or else pay taxes on \$300 of property or own forty acres of land.

STATEHOOD.

Delegate Wilcox has been quick to see that Statehood, if it ever comes to Hawaii, will be a plant of slow growth. Before he went to Washington he felt sure that the great prize would be had for the asking, but contact with American politics at its focal point taught him better. He now classes his Statehood policy with mere preliminary measures that look a long way ahead; and, doubtless, if he were to confess the whole truth, he would say that few people now living may reasonably expect the day when Hawaii will exchange its Territorial swaddling clothes for the toga of State privilege and dignity.

The history of New Mexico and Arizona has been one of constant but unavailing struggle for Statehood; and yet New Mexico, ten years ago, had 153,093 population, or one a trifle larger than that of Hawaii now. Arizona was organized as a Territory in 1893 and New Mexico in 1890, so the latter has been held as a Territory for forty-one years. Why did New Mexico come in long ago, seeing that other Territories of later origin and smaller population have become States? The reason is one that applies with singular fidelity to Hawaii—the presence of a mongrel voting population, not to be depended on for carrying out the Anglo-Saxon ideals of government. In New Mexico the mixture is Mexican and aboriginal; here it has a marked aboriginal basis with an infusion of Latin strains and a great confusion of strains in prospect. Of the two Territories Hawaii is least fitted for the exercise of State duty and so long as it is necessary for the safety of our sugar interests to import alien labor, and while the natives are in a voting majority, so long will Statehood be withheld from us.

New Mexico and Arizona, when they appeal for promotion on the ground that Nevada and Wyoming and Utah have had it and that Oklahoma is to have it soon, are always told emphatically that these Territories had a white American majority and that, even then, it was a mistake to admit Nevada. The same answer would be made to Hawaii.

The advocates of Statehood argue hypothetically that the time may come when Congress, if held by a narrow majority, will admit Hawaii merely to gain two Senators and a Congressman to reinforce the party in power. That was the argument for admitting two or three Territories, including Nevada, but the political results in those cases have made Congress doubtful of its value. Each rewarded Territory forgot its political creator and ran after false gods. Admitted to help one party it supported another, proving how true it is in politics that gratitude reeks nothing of the past but is merely a lively sense of favors to come. Surely in view of the ease with which the native majority here forgets its pledges and sneers at honor and probity as the Home Rule Legislature has continuously done, there is nothing in a Hawaiian promise which would give this Territory more credit as an applicant for Statehood than would be granted a Territory on the Mainland.

The part of wisdom is for our people to indulge in no idle dream of Statehood but to do their best to get for Hawaii the guarantee that its Territorial integrity will be preserved. Since the insular decisions were rendered even that is in peril and there is already talk in the papers of altering the Organic Act and sending a commission here to rule us. We must, therefore, try and save what we have, rather than to grasp for the greater things that are unattainable. To be sure, there are those among us who despair of ever having honest and intelligent home rule and point to the record of the First Territorial Legislature to show why. But there is a sure way of defense from the vote of the prejudiced, the alien and the ignorant, and that is in an American franchise which shall confine the suffrage to those otherwise competent, who can read and write the English language. Once this change has been made the political situation of Hawaii will be cleared up.

When the Brooklyn bridge begins to succumb to the heat as it did the other day, owing to the breakage of steel supporting rods from expansion, it is time to equip big modern bridges with a system of electric fans.

Mr. Bryan's attempts to read Charles A. Towne out of the party are amusing. Mr. Towne went long ago and, judging from appearances the party went with him.

Apologies of the Schley-Sampson controversy, a gentleman named Cervera could have been better satisfied if all hands on the American fleet had gone to visit Shafter on the memorable day.

Really the sized Easterners should run down to the trade-wind temples and cool off.

END OF A PIPE DREAM.

A change has come over the spirit of the dream that Governor Dole is to be removed from office. For over a year the Hawaiian public had weekly or bi-monthly assurances from "E. S. L." or "J. A. B." or some other Washington correspondent who wrote under instructions from here that the President was "about to move in the Dole case" or that "officials are getting very tired of the Dole administration and would like to see it ended," or that a "peremptory demand has just been sent to the Governor of Hawaii to show cause" for this or that, or that "Dole's resignation has been sent to the President and will be accepted at once." Knowing how little there was in these stories the Advertiser ridiculed them and finally announced "on the highest authority in the United States" that Governor Dole would not be disturbed in the enjoyment of his office. Much bleating followed the remark but the statement was true as the Bulletin correspondent, "J. A. B.," has just discovered. Witness this letter from him:

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The President is at his summer home in Canton, and the Secretary of the Interior is away on his annual vacation. While these officials were in the city, the charges against Governor Dole were carefully considered in their entirety, together with the petitions asking for his removal and the appointment of a successor.

The Department has been disinclined to discuss these matters, but when Secretary Hitchcock left it was given out that no cognizance whatever was to be taken of the efforts to have Dole removed. His administration has been satisfactory, as far as can be learned here, and the charges made are not specific, but rather general and indefinite.

If parties make specific charges, and sign their names thereto, the Department will make an investigation, but it can be definitely stated that no anonymous charges, nor generalities will be considered in Washington.

J. A. BRECKONS.

So much for those formidable legislative charges conceived by John Emulph in sin, christened by the political harlequins of the Home Rule Senate and House and carried to the President by Beckley—the kid statesman whom Mr. McKinley told to run home quick before anybody could sell him a bale of green goods. We suppose time enough was lost in the Legislature over the "Dole removal" nonsense to have passed the revenue bill and the net result is a sneer from Washington.

MAKAWELI IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Politz is quoted as saying that Makaweli is building a new ditch which will cost several hundred thousand dollars, and that "the bonds for this work will all be taken up by the owners of the land."

The community is sufficiently interested in the stocks of the Hawaiian Sugar Company to cause considerable inquiry to be made as to the way in which the funds for the proposed improvements shall be raised. It is thought by some that to raise money for the projected outlays by issue of new shares would give stockholders a chance which they might eagerly accept to take their pro rata while they would have no opportunity to take bonds.

According to this view it would be for the interest of stockholders to have the money raised by new stock rather than bonds. If \$500,000 new shares were issued the capitalization, then \$2,500,000, would be very moderate. The increased output, estimated at forty per cent, as stated by Mr. Politz, would mean at least twenty-five per cent more profits, so that the old shares would not be of less value by increasing the capitalization. Small holders, not able or willing to take their pro rata of new shares, could sell their rights, which would be likely to command a considerable premium.

In order that the same dividends be kept up it could be arranged that the new shares shall not receive dividends for one year, or eighteen months, when the results of the outlays will appear. Those who subscribe or purchase rights for new shares could pay by assessments as the money is required, a method not so easily adapted to bonds, which usually necessitate considerable accruing of interest while the money is lying idle.

The foregoing expresses a view which will no doubt receive consideration from the directors of the company before the matter is finally acted upon.

An unidentified Eastern journal remarks:

California is nursing a scheme to have Hawaii made a county of that State. It is a fine scheme for California. It can hardly be regarded as having its source in philanthropy. This nation tried for some time to annex Hawaii, and did not do this until the Hawaiians had indicated a willingness, amounting to anxiety, to come in. They did not have in mind the thought that they were to be made a portion of a State notorious for its political corruption, and completely in the hands of any boss with the price. Now that Hawaii is a part of this country it ought to have a chance. There would be no justice in making it a portion of California, to be hawked about at every election, knocked down to the highest bidder, and neglected between times.

A short horse is soon curried. California is not nursing a scheme to annex Hawaii and Hawaii is not nursing a scheme to be annexed. The whole preposterous story is the hashish dream of a politician who has made up his mind that he would like to break into California politics and carry Hawaii with him.

Yellow Fever Serum.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Dr. Felipe Caldas, the Brazilian bacteriologist who has a yellow fever serum, has sailed for Cuba on the steamer Havana. He is accompanied by Dr. Angel Belinzaghi, his assistant. Dr. Caldas goes to Cuba to direct experiments with his serum with a view to stamping out the disease in the island. Santiago de las Vegas, where the fever is now prevalent, will be the first place visited. The yellow fever experts have with them 1,000 bottles of the serum.

The keeping of books is entrusted to convicts in San Quentin prison.

A Michigan lodge of Elks are to have an annual convention, the expenses of which are to be paid in copper cents. Eleven thousand dollars in coppers were sent to Chicago for this purpose.

The Stimulus
of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ninety-four deaths were reported to the Board of Health during the month of July.

J. Bachelard, license inspector, moved into his office in the treasury department yesterday.

William Massie, a former native of Scotland, was given citizen papers by Judge Estee yesterday.

The fire commissioners are making up the map with the localities for the new fire boxes, and when this is completed, will sign the contracts.

Today is the first day under the new appropriations of the Legislature. The total amount of the payroll for the month will be from \$85,000 to \$90,000.

Mam You, the Chinese girl who was married to Yong Han in the office of Tom Fitch, will leave for China today. She will be accompanied by her husband, who will make another attempt to have her land here.

Jared Smith is almost ready for planting at the experimental station in Makiki Valley. He is very optimistic as to the success of the experiments, and asks but a short time to demonstrate the correctness of his views.

Jared Smith has received an application from Washington for cuttings from the Isabella grape, in order that the department may make a study of any changes due to Hawaiian culture. The cuttings will be forwarded as requested.

The Republican central committee held another meeting yesterday to consider Judge Gear's offer to permit them to appoint his court officials, and decided to recommend Chas. K. Stillman for the position of Hawaiian interpreter.

By the census returns the discrepancy between those figures and the territorial revenue enumeration of Chinese is found to be only 3,158. This is accounted for by the fact that all persons with any Chinese blood took out certificates.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company is to establish a branch in Honolulu, and has been given permission by the government to land all express packages here under their bond. C. D. Stone has been appointed local agent for the company.

A bill will be drafted by the Republican Territorial Committee, to be submitted to Congress by Delegate Wilcox, fixing the terms of Senators, as the Legislature failed to designate which of the members of the upper house should hold over.

Rev. Mr. Hartley, of the Anti-Saloon League, has secured offices in the McIntyre building, and will be established there as soon as the building is completed. The minister's family have taken a cottage on Lunailo street, near the residence of Theo. Lansing.

The Hawaiian law reports are being sent to the various State secretaries in exchange for the law reports received from them. It was found that some of the Hawaiian reports were badly worm-eaten, and it was necessary to have over a hundred books rebound.

J. W. Irwin, assistant superintendent of free delivery, has written Chief Clerk Kenake, of the postoffice, that he will arrive in Honolulu on August 7th, on the Sierra. Mr. Irwin has the names of the persons who passed the civil service examinations for letter carriers.

Deputy Moses K. Nakuiha has been dismissed from the office of the registrar of conveyances, a position he occupied for five years. The reason given by Registrar Thurman for his dismissal is that his work has been unsatisfactory. A successor has not been appointed.

Carpenter Pender, who arrived on the Peru, is attached to the Navy Department. He succeeds Carpenter May at the local naval station. One of his duties will be to look after operations at Pearl Harbor. He is accompanied by his wife and family, and will remain here for the next two years at least.

A party of school ma'ams from the Thomas were strolling up Punchbowl street yesterday. One of them suddenly discovered a papaya tree, and excitedly pointing up at the fruit hanging thereon, exclaimed, for the enlightenment of her companions, "Oh, girls! There's a magnolia tree; see the big bulbs up there at the top. I have read about them so often, and I never thought to see one. You know, those bulbs all break out into blossoms, and they say they are just the most beautiful in the world."

NOT UP TO
EXPECTATIONS

The income tax returns do not come up to the expectations of the collector. The total number of returns turned in was 2,755 up to Wednesday night, and all day yesterday stragglers came in to file their schedules. These were not refused by the collector, but he would not permit the taxpayer to make affidavit to the truth of his statement, under a holding that he could not refuse to accept the return when tendered. Representative Dickey, who originated the income tax bill, estimated that it would bring in half a million dollars, which would make it necessary for the taxpayers of Honolulu to pay on an average income of \$6,000. If the average is \$2,000 this would bring in only about \$50,000 for Honolulu, and it is anticipated that the remainder of the Islands will furnish a like amount.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—IN PROBATE.—AT CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the Estate of Anna Juliette Farley, of Koloa, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William O. Smith, of Honolulu, Oahu, executor of the will of Anna Juliette Farley, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such executor.

It is ordered that Saturday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, this 19th day of July, 1901.
By the Court.
R. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2309—July 26, Aug. 2, 9.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have, on the first day of June, A. D. 1901, formed a copartnership under the name and style of Wing Wo Kwai Company, situated on Horowaka, corner Kamanawa Lane. The nature of said business is buying and selling groceries and merchandise.

D. L. AKWAI,
CHONG ME HING,
YEE FOOK,
KONG KIM,
LEAU KAU.

July 30, 1901.
2305—Aug. 2, 6, 9.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have, on the first day of August, 1901, formed a copartnership under the name and style of Kwong Leong Tin & Co., doing business at 1017 Asia Lane, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, the nature of business being the buying and selling of merchandise, groceries, pork and vegetables.

TONG ON,
KOU MOY,
YONG CHONG.
Honolulu, July 31, 1901.
2307—Aug. 2, 6, 9.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakulua, Hoiulua and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE,
Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.
2289, to Aug. 30.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

NOTICE

Officers appointed for the ensuing year of the Kohala Club and Transportation Co., Ltd.:

President, John Hind.
Vice President, Robert Hall.
Auditor, Henry Renton.
Treasurer, W. F. McDougall.
Secretary, F. C. Paetow.
Directors—H. R. Bryant, Frank Woods, Jim Sakai.

The first five officers were appointed at a meeting held July 3d, and the three directors at a meeting held July 13, 1901.

F. C. PAETOW, Secretary.
2302—July 30; Aug. 2, 6.

ANDERSON ACADEMY,
Irvington, California.

BUILDINGS NEW, GROUNDS SURPASSINGLY beautiful; climate all that could be desired. A military school of highest grade, and at the same time a pleasant home.

WM. WALKER ANDERSON,
5912 Principal.

MANY WANT RATES CUT Appeals From New Assessment Made.

THE Tax Appeal Court was organized yesterday at the office of Mr. C. Bolte, one of its members, in Merchant street, and plans made for getting down to business at once. Pursuant to the plans agreed to, the first regular meeting of the board will be held Monday afternoon, the session beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The court will sit in an improvised room, screened off from the Ewa hallway of the courthouse, so that the records which will be called into evidence may be close at hand.

Judge Wilcox presided at the session of the court, the other members, Mr. C. Bolte and E. C. Winston being present. In addition, Treasurer Wright, Tax Assessor Pratt and Attorney W. O. Smith were in attendance. Mr. Smith is the attorney for the tax assessor, and was heard in the making of arrangements for the conduct of the business of the body. He made the suggestion as to the location of the court, saying that there would perhaps be a convenient distance from the offices of the assessor and register, where the papers are held. He advised that some report be made of the evidence offered so that the record which is sent up may be complete.

Assessor Pratt said that there would be necessary a cart load of books. In the presentation of the cases, and that it would be wise to hold the sessions where there would be as little delay as possible. As to the meeting place, he said there would be all the necessary supplies on hand, with tables and desks, and the screening off of the end of the hallway, would make the room one where there would be few interruptions. Mr. Bolte said he had thought there would be little necessary beside a map of Honolulu, and that his office could be used, but he was ready to agree to the location. On motion of Mr. Winston the hall was agreed to as a meeting place, and the time set for the sittings to commence, at Monday.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Smith it was decided that notice should be given to all persons who had perfected an appeal to the court, to be present at the time and place mentioned, so that there would be no delay in the settlement of each appellant, and the court would be able to know who was to appear before it. Assessor Pratt said that there were five cases ready for the consideration of the court, in so far as the tax office was concerned. These are the following: The estate of A. A. Carnell, M. S. Grisham & Co., Mrs. F. C. Bickerton, Lady Mary H. Graeme and Mrs. A. Gray. Of these, the second named is for merchandise, the others being for real estate assessments. It was the decision of the court that the five cases should be called upon the completion of the call of the calendar, and that the notices should be given them as to other cases in which the government was ready to appear.

Judge Stanley appeared for several of the persons and estates which have made appeals, and said that he would be ready upon proper notice to go on with the matters in which he was to take part. Mr. Smith informed the court that he would not appear in the matter of the Bishop Estate, as he is one of the trustees. The assessor had with him the list of the appellants and the data as to the previous assessments, the amounts of present valuation, and the sum appealed from by the owner. The list contains the names of eighty-nine persons and firms, but the assessor stated that he had hopes of speedy settlement in many cases. In the matter of Mr. Magoon, he said, the attorney was absent from the city, and his representative, Mr. Wendenburg, had filed the appeals for the purpose of protecting any rights his principal might wish to exercise. In other cases the expectation of the assessor was that there would be no objection made when due consideration was given. The appeals run all the way from \$1,000 to \$500,000, as in the case of the Ewa Plantation Company.

KAWAIAHAO'S OLD ORGAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

been organist for St. Andrew's Cathedral. During the term of Mr. Atkinson as organist there were many notable concerts, in which Queen Liliuokalani, Likelihi and others of the royalty participated. A splendid choir was organized, and the tones of the old organ mingled with the subdued voices of the singers at the funeral of King Lunalilo and of the beautiful and beloved Queen Kapiolani.

One of the most notable occasions for which the organ played was the celebration in 1870 of the semi-centennial anniversary of the arrival of the American Board of Missions in the Hawaiian Islands. A number of famous representatives of the Board came out from Boston, and there was a joyous time for several days, elaborate musical programs being given at the church, interspersed with special sermons and lectures by the visiting and established ministers, and succeeded by big luaus in the grounds around the church.

Prof. Henry Berger followed Mr. Atkinson as organist, and kept the post until a short time ago, being succeeded by Miss Hattie Ayau, who was the last organist on the old organ, and who will be the first on the new.

Music for the funerals of King Lunalilo, Queen Emma, Queen Dowager Kapiolani and Princess Kaiulani was

MRS. SAMUEL PARKER'S BODY IS NOW LYING IN STATE



(Photo by Williams.)
The Late Mrs. Samuel Parker.

Surrounded by hundreds of those she loved, honored by the highest and lowliest of her native land, the remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker were returned to Hawaii by the steamer Peru yesterday morning. The ship came to port with flags at half-mast. On the dock were gathered many friends, but they did not exceed the humblest of the workers on the docks, in their display of emotion. When the vessel had come to the dock, the members of the party boarded the ship to express their sympathy to Colonel Parker and his sons, Ernest and James, who accompanied him.

While the condolences were being said, the dockhands showed their love for the departed. Every man stopped work, and with bowed heads a sextet of them went on board the ship and carried the remains of their friend ashore. More than that, they asked that they be allowed to carry the casket to the family home, and only the fact that other arrangements had been made prevented this touching tribute to her memory being paid. As it was the remains were placed in a waiting conveyance and taken to the King street house, where the body will lie in state until Tuesday next, when the funeral

played on the old instrument, and besides these many other funerals of notable personages took place from the old church while the old organ was played, among them being that of Minister James A. King.

Some five years ago the organ came near being burned up. From some unknown cause fire broke out inside the instrument and the blaze was discovered just in time to prevent the destruction of the historic old organ. The rats, also, during the past thirty-seven years, have not neglected the instrument, and at times have threatened havoc inside it, but such damage as was done by the rodents has been remedied, and the wonderful old organ is now in splendid repair, notwithstanding its hard service and its long and eventful career.

The congregation at the new Rice Chapel are delighted with their beautiful white and gold organ, and in its new home the old instrument will continue to peal forth its melodies, the tones the fuller and richer for the smaller size of the little church.

The dedication of its successor takes place tonight at Kawaiaha'o. It is hardly probable that the service of the new instrument will extend over a period of such change and remarkable events locally as the old one, though it should last for a hundred years.

SUCCESSOR TO LEO THIRTEENTH

ROME, July 25.—Although the Pope is in excellent health, the feeling prevails at the Vatican that a meeting of the College of Cardinals cannot be far off and there is no secret that the candidates to the papacy are making elaborate preparations for this conclave.

One of the chief characteristics of the next conclave, according to a high prelate, will be the large number of candidates for the chair of St. Peter. Whereas, after the death of Pius IX, there were only three candidates whose chances for the Papacy were serious, today half the sacred college aspires to the chair and a first scrutiny is expected to show six or seven cardinals who are favored for the pontificate.

Those who are well informed anticipate a deadlock, and the ultimate selection of an outsider who has not yet been mentioned.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Sugar: Raw, steady; fair refining, 3.9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.3-16c; molasses sugar, 3.5-16c. Refined, steady; crushed, 5.95c; powdered, 5.55c; granulated, 5.45c.

SUGAR STOCK TO BE SWELLED

NEW YORK, July 25.—The stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company will receive in a day or two a communication from the board of directors in which it is proposed that the stockholders authorize the issue of \$15,000,000 of new stock of the company. The communication will be sent to each of the 11,000 stockholders as soon as it comes from the printers. The company has expended in the acquisition of property for its business, permanent improvements, etc., over \$15,000,000. The \$15,000,000 which the proposed increase will bring to the treasury of the company will be used for its business purposes. The strength of the business consists in its freedom from mortgage debt and its entire pecuniary independence. The entire amount realized from the new stock will come into the treasury of the company and will be available for its business uses.

MORE CLAIMS ARE REGISTERED

The Court of Fire Claims has reached 5,706 in the number of the claims filed for its consideration, and the total amount of the money asked by the claimants is \$2,274,927.77. The court now is considering many of the small claims for clothing and personal effects, the average reaching some fifty a day.

It is the expectation that the court will remove from its quarters Monday of next week. The small conflict which seemed to be about to arise between the officials of the Legislature and the court appears to have been settled. As the outlook now is the Superintendent of Public Works will take over the hall of the House today and fix up the corner rooms on the Waikiki end of the building, one for Clerk Meheula and the other for the Speaker.

This would permit the court to have the rooms for their sitting Monday, for furniture is on hand for the arrangement of the room the moment it is found that there will be no one to suffer by the change of quarters.

The Sultan has been having trouble with his harem. The ladies of the harem started a fire, throwing the blame of the act upon a member whom the others disliked.

The eight-year-old son of John Trebel, of Santa Rosa, accidentally discharged a gun, killing one little brother and wounding another so that his arm had to be amputated.

BONDS MAY NOT ISSUE Washington Op- posed to Use of Old Securities.

There will be no bonds of the Government until there has been passed by the Legislature an act specifically authorizing the issue. This was settled by a letter which was received yesterday from Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, addressed to the Governor, in which the right to issue such securities was denied. This means that the \$750,000 bonds under the old acts never will be utilized.

The letter of the Secretary was written in reply to one from the Executive, sent during the session of the Legislature, asking if the President would approve an issue. The fact that the bonds would be the remaining ones of an old issue, the ends for which they were authorized having been attained by use of money out of the current receipts of the Government, were set forth, and a request made for the speedy determination of the question. The decision of the Secretary makes it impossible for the Territory to have the use of the proceeds of the bonds, but at the same time leaves undecided the question which caused discussion when the proposal of the Government was made.

In the letter of the Secretary, which states that the matter has not been submitted to the President, the only question which is discussed is the method of the issue. The deeper one of the capacity of the Territory to benefit by an issue of securities which were authorized during the days of the Republic, was left untouched. The letter says the decision as to the issue is based on the opinion that further legislation must be had before there could issue any bonds under the old act, which is section 2 of chapter 71, Laws of 1896, of the Republic of Hawaii. This section says, after authorizing the bonds, "No such bonds shall be issued except in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, authorizing the same."

There were issued under the act of 1896, at that session and the following one, over \$1,200,000 of bonds, with no further authorization than the appropriation bills enumerating the purposes for which the proceeds shall be used. Most of these bonds have been redeemed under the terms of the annexation resolution and the following acts. There seems a discrepancy between two opinions, one of which permits the taking up of bonds issued under certain conditions and the other declaring that the conditions are not sufficient to constitute authority for the bonds.

The failure to make available this money, which would have been of use in the event of a loan act, will now have no effect upon the finances of the Territory, as in the absence of a specific appropriation for its use the bonds would have to be unused in the treasury, and would play no part in relieving the stringency in official affairs. Acting Governor Cooper does not take other than a hopeful view of the situation, for the assessments have reached such a figure as to show that with a substantial income tax return there will be no great shortage in the Territorial finances during the period for which appropriations are made.

Her Last Run.

The Wilder steamer Mokoli came into port last night at 11 o'clock on her last run. She will now be put out of commission indefinitely, the Lehua taking her run hereafter. The Mokoli has not been doing enough business for the company to justify their keeping her in commission. The Lehua is a much larger vessel and can easily do the work of both steamers. No freight was brought in, the purser stating his cargo consisted of "a manifest of emptiness." Two Catholics, Sisters came to the city from the Leper Settlement, the only passengers aboard.

The intense heat in England continues. Clyde Fitch's plays are the vogue in London.

Rev. P. Hartwig, the famous plunger, is dead.

General Wood continues to improve at Hawaii.

Russia is seeking to buy the Kai Ping collieries.

Storms are causing serious damage to Ohio crops.

Sallinas, Cal., has been suffering big silverware burglars have been at work in San Jose.

Heavy receipts of Alaskan gold are expected this year.

Butte City has offered \$20,000 for the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight.

Leigh Hunt, the Korean millionaire, is very ill at Nagasaki.

The Missouri river is changing its channel near Kansas City.

The owners of Mount Hamilton are on the warpath against hunters.

Experiments with wireless telegraph will be made on the Alaska coast.

The cornerstone of the new Indian school at Riverside was laid last week. A Harvard student shot and killed his roommate, thinking him a burglar. An exploding soda water fountain wrecked a Corons, Cal., drug store last week.

The attitude of the Russian press is growing more friendly towards Finland.

A Belgian soldier at Manila has been sentenced to be hanged for aiding the Filipinos.

Coxey, of Coxey Army fame, has joined the ranks of the steel kings at Pittsburgh.

The census returns show a decrease of 17,000 Chinese residents within the last ten years.

A number of Greek and Austrian laborers had a pitched battle at Denver last week.

FOR OLD AGE
To the old, as to babies, the even balance of health is more important than anything else in the world. The possible health, in age, is not high and strong; it is only even.

There is no end, but death, to the trouble that comes of its loss.

It ought to be watched like a baby's.

Their future is short; but oh how it turns on comfort! on whether the wrinkles are wrinkles of pain or of long serene enjoyment!

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil—for very old and very young in different ways—is the food to secure this even condition of health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 1, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	425	
N. B. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	80,000	100	100	
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	45	
SUGAR.				
Amo.	5,000,000	20	25	25 1/2
Amo.	175,000	100		607 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	147 1/2	
Honokaa.	750,000	100	20 1/2	
Honokaa.	2,000,000	20		
Island.	800,000	100	22 1/2	
Kalahele.	800,000	20	23 1/2	
Kalahele.	2,500,000	50		
Kalahele.	100,000	100	110	
Kalahele.	400,000	100	120	
Kalahele.	600,000	100	120	
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	322,500	20	8 1/2	
Nahiku Sugar Co.	1,600,000	20	11	
Oahu Sugar Co.	750,000	100	125	
Onohama.	1,000,000	20	18 1/2	
Pala.	800,000	20	25 1/2	
Pala.	2,500,000	20	140	
Pala.	5,000,000	50		
Pala.	800,000	100	275	
Pala.	750,000	100	275	
Pala.	2,000,000	100	100	
Pala.	4,500,000	100	85	
Pala.	750,000	100	87 1/2	
Pala.	252,000	100	80	
Pala.	125,000	100	80	
STANDARD CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	
Wilder S. S. Co.	800,000	100	95	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	105	
Hon. Ex. Tr. & Ld. Co.	100,000	100	100	
Mutual Telephone Co.	25,000	10	9	
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	100	
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		
BANKS.				
First National Bank			110	
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.			102	
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent			100	
Hilo R. & C. 6 per cent			100	
Hon. M. T. & L. Co.			100	
Ewa Plantation 6 p.c.			100	
O. R. & L. Co.			100	
Oahu Plant. & P. Co.			100	
Olas Plan. 6 p.c.			100	
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p.c.			100	

*Hilo and Puna Div.
SALES.
Morning session—Forty-seven Ewa, \$25.
DIVIDENDS PAID.

	Per cent
C. Brewer & Company	2
Hauku	2
Hawaiian Sugar Company	2
Kahuku	2
Pala	1
Waimanalo	2
Waimanalo	2
Waimanalo	2
Oahu	1
Waikolu	1
Koloa	5
Kipahulu	5
Honokaa	15 cents

DIVIDENDS PAID JULY 15.
Hawaiian Ag. Company 2 1/2
Honolulu 2
Ookala 2
O. R. & L. Co. 50 cents

SALES DURING JULY.
One thousand and six Ewa, \$25 to \$25; 400 Hawaiian Sugar, \$30 to \$34; 110 Kahuku, \$22.25 to \$11.50; 200 McBryde, assessable, \$8; 344 McBryde, paid up, \$19.25 to \$19.50; 208 Oahu, \$132.50 to \$137.50; 135 Ookala, \$13.25 to \$14.75; 672 Olua, assessable, \$2.25 to \$3; 150 Olua, paid up, \$12.50; 125 Pioneer Mill, \$9 to \$102.50; 410 Waialua, \$56 to \$59; 22 Mutual Telephone, \$5; 1009 Hilo R. Co. bonds (Hilo and Puna Div.), \$100; 4,000 Ewa Plantation bonds, \$101 to \$101.50; 15,000 Oahu R. & L. Co. bonds, \$104 to \$104.50; 1,000 Waialua Agricultural bonds, \$102.50.

Members of the Privy Council.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Says the London correspondent of the Tribune:

Lord Milner and Cecil Rhodes met yesterday at Marlborough House, where they were sworn in as members of the privy council, with Lord Cromer, whose earldom has been worthily earned. Mr. Chamberlain was not present. Mr. Rhodes is fully occupied with business and spends much time at Alfred Beit's house, where South African affairs are discussed in detail.

Italians for California.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Secretary McSweeney of the Immigration Bureau says in January the total arrivals of Italians were 4,021; destined to California, 127; in February, 7,184; to California, 289; March, 11,655; to California, 529; April, 21,413; to California, 683; May, 24,823; to California, 471; June, 16,053; to California, 304. There are no figures on July so far.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.
The Only
One in
Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany
Cabinets
For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....
Reclining
Chair
with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs
A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere
Divans
BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture
Coverings
Trimmings to match.

Uholstering.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co
LEADING FURNITURE
DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.
J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing the full quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. PREPARED BY THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulten Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

2 SPECIALS

FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY
Ending August 3d.

IN THE CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

Tin-covered Jelly Glasses, at

30c. Per Dozen.

IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.

Best quality of floor mops
with handles complete, at

25 Cents Each.

See the display of both articles
in our front windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

D Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

SCLEAN

And
PURE

And in
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con
tainers.

Hollister Drug Co
Fort Street.

TO KISS AND BE IMMUNE

Proper Course Is
Laid Down by
Pratt.

Do not let others kiss you indiscriminately, and never without first carefully wiping your lips with carbolized rose-water and thoroughly drying them.

Tuberculosis is so general that the Board of Health has issued a proclamation to prevent the spread of infection. One of the provisions is against kissing. The Board does not make a regulation, only a recommendation. The decision to warn the public was not reached in time to have the Legislature pass a law on the subject, else the chances are this would have been done, the subject being one which would have appealed strongly.

Consumptives are given special warning and advice by the Board through a circular which will be distributed broadcast, printed in half a dozen languages. This circular, prepared by Executive Officer Pratt, is in line with similar proclamations being made in other cities of the United States, and is of vital importance to the people of the Hawaiian Islands.

The principal warning of the Board is directed against the practice of public expectation, and the general public as well as consumptives is requested to discontinue the offensive practice.

In this circular the Board also states that consumption is not necessarily fatal, neither is it hereditary. A warning is also directed against the practice of indiscriminate kissing, and the Board gives some valuable advice, which may or may not be observed by the people.

The circular was approved by the Board of Health yesterday and ordered printed for distribution. It is as follows:

To the Consumptive: Direct: Your breath is not infectious, and people need not fear you on that account.

Only what you cough up is dangerous, and that only when it gets dry. If it is spat up in your room on the floor and elsewhere, and allowed to become dry it will poison the air so that you may infect yourself and thus weaken or destroy the chance of your recovery.

When you cough do not swallow what comes up in your throat; spit it out, either into a bit of rag or paper, to be burned at once, or into water in a cup or vessel to be emptied frequently into the sewer through the waste pipe; the sewage germs will destroy the consumptive germs. By swallowing again there is danger of extending the disease to the bowels.

Do not let others kiss you indiscriminately, and never without first carefully wiping your lips with carbolized rose-water and thoroughly drying them.

Consumption is not hereditary, and consequently, parents need not fear that they will transmit it to their children, except that the close and intimate relations between a consumptive mother and her child increase the danger of infection. If the consumptive mother is allowed to become dry before it is destroyed.

Most importantly: Remember that consumption is not necessarily a fatal disease. Many persons who have died of other diseases have been found with healed-up scars in the lungs, showing that they have been cured of consumption. More cases of consumption are cured by medical aid than is generally known—especially in this climate. Follow your doctor's instructions implicitly and don't impair his chance of curing you by reinforcing yourself. Insist on having all your expectations promptly destroyed for your own sake as well as for the sake of others.

To the Family of a Consumptive: Study the principle underlying the foregoing. Make it a family duty incumbent on every member to see that no expectorated matter is allowed to get dry before being burned or emptied into the waste pipes.

Handkerchiefs should not be used by the consumptive, but if they are they should be immersed in water after each use and kept wet until they can be thoroughly boiled. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., that may be accidentally soiled with the consumptive sputa, should be treated in the same way, or be thoroughly sprayed off with carbolized water.

Shoes, caps, gloves and other articles used by a consumptive should be thoroughly washed and scalded as soon after use as possible.

When in doubt as to other details of this kind consult the doctor and rely upon him implicitly.

To the Public: The duty of the public as to consumption is obvious. Discourage the practice of public expectation, both by present and example. It is not only offensive to those who witness it, but dangerous to those who come along later when the expectation is dried up, powdered and floating in the air.

Thrust a copy of this circular into the hands of the next person you see hawking and sitting on the street car or in a public place or vehicle.

**STRECKER NOW
SHOOTING KING**

Adolph Strecker of San Francisco is now the undisputed rifle king of the United States for the next three years. The latest scores in the championship shoot at the Big target, 200 shots at 600 feet range were:

A. Strecker, San Francisco, 394; L. P. Ittel, Allegheny, Pa., 392; "Ex-King" F. C. Ross, New York, 375; F. E. Mason, San Francisco, 371; A. H. Pope, San Francisco, 368; F. W. Belknap, Los Angeles, 360. The king target records are: 1895, F. C. Ross, New York, 371; 1898, W. Hayes, New Jersey, 373; 1901, A. F. Strecker, 394.

Burns and Waterhouse's Rosewater won the \$2,500 Lakeview Handicap at Chicago.

Pink Coat, the Derby hero of '98 at

odds of 10 to 1 and with 118 pounds up won the \$7,500 Wheeler Handicap at Chicago. Advance Guard was second. The time, 2:04 1-5, is the track record for one mile and a quarter.

A. H. and D. H. Morris' Compute at the lucrative price of 30 to 1 won the rich Foxhall stakes of \$15,000 at Brighton Beach. Hyphen was second.

James H. Carroll, a well-known San Francisco sporting man, is dead.

On the first day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Cleveland, Sister Alice won the 2:10 class trot, best time 2:12; Martha Marshall won the 2:13 class pace, best time 2:09 1/4; Metellus won the 2:16 class trot, best time 2:11; Audubon Boy won the 2:20 class pace, best time 2:09 1/4.

The race between the Constitution and the Columbia on Long Island Sound again demonstrated that the Constitution is the faster fair-weather craft. In a light breeze and smooth water, over a 21-mile course, the Columbia was defeated four minutes and eighteen seconds elapsed time.

H. O. Blackstaff of the Vesta Rowing Club won the Wingfield sculls, which carry the title of amateur rowing champion of England in a race over the Thames championship course, defeating G. Ashe and A. H. Clouett by twenty lengths.

The mixed wrestling match between pugilists Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher at Philadelphia resulted in a draw. Each man got a fall. In the third bout neither man had any advantage at the call of time.

On the last day of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta, the world's champion Vesper eight-oared shell crew of Philadelphia was beaten by the Argonaut crew of Toronto and the crew of the Winnipeg Rowing Club. It was the Vesper's first defeat.

Ten Eyck easily defeated Greer in the race for the single scull championship. The winner has announced his retirement from aquatic.

H. A. Widemann, holder of several world's records, and Scott Leary, who has rapidly come to the front as a crack swimmer, will meet in a series of three races in San Francisco on August 5th, 7th and 9th. The races will be at fifty yards, seventy-five yards and 100 yards.

Arthur Duffy of Georgetown University in the Infantry sports at Leicester, England, won the 100-yard dash in 0:09 4-5, the world's record, beating McLean, the amateur champion of England.

Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania won the 120-yard hurdle handicap from scratch in 0:15 2-5.

TO REDUCE ARMY COSTS

MANILA, July 22.—The conference between Adjutant General Corbin and General Chaffee, recently held here, will probably result in radical economical and administrative reforms in the army of occupation. It is estimated that the total cost of maintaining the American Army in the Philippines can be reduced by 60 per cent in the course of one year.

The principal change will be the reduction of the present force to between 20,000 and 30,000. The abolishment of the present Army districts is contemplated and three brigades with permanent headquarters at Manila, Dagupan and Iloilo or Cebu will be instituted in their stead. The troops will be concentrated at three points selected, abandoning all minor posts.

Generals Corbin and Chaffee have also decided upon one single general military hospital, to replace the seven military hospitals in Manila and vicinity. The insular constabulary is now being organized. It will be maintained by the insular government, and is expected to be amply able to preserve peace and enforce the law. This constabulary will, as a general rule, be armed with rifles, but its members have been given 5,000 shotguns and 2,000 ponies relinquished by the Army.

SOUTHWEST IS SCORCHED

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—The Southwest literally was scorched today by a hot wave that broke all previous records. The Government thermometer remained above the 100 mark for seven hours and nine deaths resulted from the heat. Scarcity of water in the rural districts of the States has caused great suffering and loss among live stock, and farmers are rushing their cattle to market on this account. At Topeka, Kan., there were three deaths due to the heat, and from Missouri 1,200 deaths were reported.

In Chicago there were ten deaths and one man driven insane. In Indianapolis there were two deaths, and four deaths were reported from New York.

Eight deaths occurred in Omaha, Neb., as the result of the heat, and reports of a lesser number of fatalities are coming in from the smaller cities in the Southwest.

The reports from Europe tell of similar suffering from the terrific heat.

ITALIANS ON THEIR WAY

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—A large party of Italians left here today under charge of Dr. A. J. Fulton of New York under contract to work on sugar plantations in Hawaii. The quarantine having kept out Porto Ricans, and the Hawaiian planters needing more labor, they have resolved to try aliens from Louisiana, as many of them have worked in the sugar fields, and understand the cultivation of sugar cane. Several small parties have already been taken to Hawaii and have given such satisfaction that the planters want more. It is said that the Spreckels plantation alone has contracted for 2,000 Italians. Another party will leave next week, and shipments will be kept up weekly until the number of laborers needed in Hawaii is secured.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

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LAND TITLE IS GOOD

Corporations May
Hold Over 1000
Acres.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Judge Gear made an important ruling yesterday in his written opinion in the case of J. B. Atherton vs. Wahiawa Sugar Co., Ltd., one which in effect holds that the Organic Act, wherein it limits the holding of any corporation to 1,000 acres of land, does not affect the title of the land, unless through a direct proceeding, instituted by the sovereign, in this case the Government.

The ruling has an important bearing on the holdings of the various sugar companies, in that it holds the title to lands in excess of 1,000 acres not void, but voidable, to which the sovereign alone can object.

The court sustains the objections to the answer and orders the portion objected to as scandalous and impertinent expunged. The bill alleged that, April 23, 1899, George Galloway leased certain land to John Emmeluth, which the latter assigned to the defendant, February 26, 1900; that on September 27, Galloway leased the same land to the plaintiff. The defendant failed to pay the rent in October, 1900, which it is alleged constituted a forfeiture of lease, and the plaintiff entered into possession. Defendant refuses to cancel said lease, and sets up as a defense that plaintiff's rights rest as trustee of the Wahiawa Agricultural Co., "an Hawaiian corporation which already holds in excess of 1,000 acres, in contravention of section 55 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii."

It was also alleged by defendant that "the said Joseph B. Atherton is not entitled to the aid or assistance in any way of a court of equity in furtherance of such attempted violation of the law. This latter allegation is the one ordered expunged as impertinent and scandalous."

The court upholds plaintiff's contention and holds that his title to the land is good. The exceptions are sustained. In his reference to the alleged violation of section 55 of the Organic Act, Judge Gear quotes from numerous opinions, "Where a corporation is not allowed to take and hold title to real estate a conveyance to it is not void but merely voidable; the sovereign alone can object. It is valid until assailed in a direct proceeding instituted for that purpose."

Defendants' counsel admits that a deed to a corporation of property by which the corporation would own over 1,000 acres of land would not be void, but only voidable and they contend that while the plaintiff in this act may do as he pleases with the land as far as the defendant is concerned, yet the moment he comes into a court of equity to ask the aid of the court, the court will refuse to lend its aid on the ground stated by the well known maxim, "That he who comes into a court of equity must come with clean hands," and that the plaintiff having obtained the land by contravention of the terms of the Organic Act, cannot be heard in a court of equity to ask its aid."

It is held that this point is not well taken, in the case at issue, the maxim being only applicable to the transaction with regard to which it is raised, which is not the one involved in the suit.

Mary H. Atcherly has filed suit of ejectment against the Kapilani Estate, Limited, Honolulu, Kimio Kallimone, Kauiha Hale, Mrs. Kaluhine, Haina, Punahoa, Mahoe, Hugo K. Kawelo, Lewers & Cooke, Limited, and Abigail K. Campbell. The plaintiff complains of the defendants that they have unjustly and contrary to law and the rights of plaintiff taken into their possession and converted to their use and occupation a parcel of land situated at Honolulu, on Queen street and Punchbowl streets, in Honolulu, containing an area of 2 39-100 acres. Plaintiff claims a title in fee simple to said property by purchase from Moses Kapaekapa, who obtained it by devise from Kinimaka, the original patentee, and claims damages for the sum of \$5,000. The plaintiff asks for the restoration of the property and damages for its retention.

TAX COURT WILL MEET.

Notice has been given by W. L. Wilcox, president of the Court of Tax Appeals for Honolulu, that said board will hold its first session this afternoon at 1:30 in the office of C. Boile, No. 19 Merchant street.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of H. K. Kahie vs. Mrs. Auma, Ah Kee and others for ejectment, sustaining the ruling of the Fifth Circuit Court.

The syllabus of the decision was as follows:

In an action for ejectment, proof by the plaintiff of a connected chain of title back to the Government is a prima facie showing of title; and, in such case, proof of possession by one of plaintiff's predecessors in interest need not be made in order to defeat a motion for a nonsuit.

The evidence in this case, the defense being that of adverse possession, held sufficient under the instructions given by the trial court, to support a verdict for the plaintiff.

NAME COURT OFFICIALS.

Republican Committee Choses Clerk and Bailiff.

Judge George D. Gear, appointed by President McKinley as second circuit judge, has left to the Republican Central Committee the matter of making appointments in his court. He is entitled to the appointment of a clerk, court interpreter and Grand Jury bailiff, and asked the committee to make recommendations for those offices. The committee at a meeting held Tuesday evening recommended A. G. Kauilou for the clerkship and Emil Ney as bailiff to the Grand Jury. No appointment was recommended for interpreter. All the members of the committee praised the action of the judge, as being in the interest of organization politics.

SCHLEY SAYS TIME TO ACT

Admiral Will Now
Move Against
Detractors.

NEW YORK, July 20.—"This is no time for talking; it is a time for action," This was Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's answer tonight to a request for a statement of his intentions in regard to the attack made on him in the third volume of Edgar Stanton Macley's "History of the Navy." It foreshadowed Admiral Schley's purpose of taking measures to call Macley to account for the accusation of cowardice and falsehood imputed to him in the volume which has just been issued from the press.

Admiral Schley was found at the summer home of his son-in-law, R. M. S. Wortley, at Great Neck, L. I. "Have you anything to say," he was asked, "in regard to the points at issue in the Cuban campaign?"

"The Brooklyn inflicted 55 per cent of the damage done to the Spanish fleet," said Admiral Schley, "and she received 54 per cent of the damage sustained by the American fleet. These facts speak for themselves, and I have nothing to add to them."

Admiral Schley spoke like a man who has endured to the limit of his capacity the taunts of his opponents.

BOSTON, July 22.—Referring to Macley's naval history, which has been criticized by Secretary Long on account of the statements considered objectionable, Rear Admiral Sampson said today:

"I was Commander in Chief of the squadron, and was responsible, so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official reports to the Navy Department, that's all well and good."

"I stand by first reports and official communications."

"I would welcome an investigation by Congress or by the Navy Department, but I see no hope of its being taken up."

Schley's first statements regarding the battle of Santiago were moderately correct. The interviews given some time afterward were not correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts and were written in a different spirit, I think. An interview purporting to have come from Admiral Schley, published, I believe, on January 6, was entirely incorrect.

"Soon after this statement appeared in print he came aboard my ship and told me that he had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine and he afterward told me that he had published Schley's words practically as they had been spoken."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Optimistic officers who desire an official investigation of the charges against Schley are basing some hope on the statements in the Schley newspapers that Schley is being urged to demand an investigation by Congress or to seek redress in the courts through the medium of a libel suit against Macley. The Navy Department feels powerless to take the initiative. It is understood, in view of its recommendation that Admiral Schley be advanced for his services in the West Indies.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in an interview completely vindicated Rear Admiral Schley from the charge that he was dilatory in his movement from Cienfuegos to Santiago, which has been the basis of the allegation that he disobeyed orders and should have been court-martialed.

Thus Secretary Long and Admiral Evans exonerate Schley from all the charges against him. According to Evans' statement, Schley was not in possession of the code of signals which had been arranged with the insurgents by Commander McCalla, whereby the Cubans were to inform the American ships whether or not Cervera's squadron entered Cienfuegos. Thus two days, at least, were lost by the blunder or design of some naval officer who had not given Schley the signal code.

LEVY FAVORS
THE ORIENTALS

Believes They Are Necessary
for Proper Local Development.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—After a five weeks' sojourn in the Hawaiian Islands, Rabbi M. S. Levy of the Beth Israel congregation, returned to this city on the steamer Sierra yesterday. While in the Islands Rabbi Levy made a tour of the sugar plantations of Oahu to investigate the condition of Porto Rican laborers and of labor problems generally.

"The introduction of Porto Rican laborers," said he, "has not solved the problem of labor in the Hawaiian Islands. There are now about 6,000 men, women and children of this class in the Islands, about 1,600 of which are men. There is a strong well defined movement on foot in the Islands now to secure special legislation to admit Asiatics, and it seems to me that is the solution of the labor question there. As it is now, not even a Chinese citizen of Hawaii can enter the Mainland here, and it is a well-established fact that white men cannot do the work that is required of them in the cane fields."

"There are enormous acres of land that cannot now be utilized for lack of laborers, and if Asiatics are admitted they could be used in developing these lands in a way that would double the sugar output of the Islands. This could in no way antagonize the white man's labor interests, and on the other hand, it would throw thousands of dollars' worth of business into the hands of the merchants and workmen of this city and coast. And the Chinese exclusion law as regards this country need not suffer any change."

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

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OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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panies 35,900,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Should be in the pocket of every
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Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of American
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**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
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How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukahia Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE
Kukahia, Hawaii, Agent for the
Hawaiian Islands.

MUST PAY FULL TAX

Corporations Have No Thousands Exempt.

SINCE a corporation has no soul, it is not entitled to the exemption that is given an individual, in the income tax office ruling.

Whatever may be the result of the proposed contest against the validity of the income tax law, some there will be who will hold that a mistaken ruling has been made in the matter of exemptions. This lies in the holding of the office that there cannot be any freedom from taxation on the part of corporations of the \$1,000 provided in section 1 of the law.

It is the holding of the tax office that the \$1,000 which is taken off the incomes of persons, does not apply to the organizations of capital, as there is no specific entity. The holding is that the exemption was made to provide for the personal expenses of the taxpayer, and since there could be no such claim made on the part of a corporation, there is no reason for the exemption.

This brings up an interesting condition, for it was the intention of at least a majority of those who gave any thought to the law, that the exemption be applied to each taxpayer, whether an individual or a company. The reason for this was to escape the charge and claim that the act was special or class legislation, and thus insure in advance its defeat. It was to give no good ground for a contest as to the unconstitutionality of the law, that its terms were made general, and the adverse holding of the tax office it is feared may lead to the result which was sought to be avoided.

Senator George Carter said yesterday: "When the income tax law was being considered in committee, this matter was talked of and the conclusion reached that this general exemption was necessary, for any other protection to the worker would be opening a door for the contesting the validity of the tax. It was the decision then that there could be no way of making difference between the individual and the corporation, and the wording was made as simple as possible. The intention at that time was that the rule should be general, and that all should meet the same conditions."

Over two thousand returns were made up to last evening by citizens and corporations liable to the income tax. All day yesterday the tax office was blocked by a line of waiting applicants, two and three deep, but by the time the office was ready to close the crowd had dwindled away. The Chinese seemed to be most in evidence, and to the ordinary observer it would have appeared that all the rich men in Honolulu were Asiatics. Watching the proceeding for a while, made a very different impression, for while it required less than a minute to dispose of Americans or natives, the Chinese would linger about the office for from five minutes to an hour each, the deputies slowly and carefully explaining to them each point in the new law.

There was some little friction at the tax window, several men refusing to make any statement of gross income, and giving only the net income. Others made a return of only total monies received and paid out, and refused to give the items making up the schedule. These returns the collector refused to accept, and the men had the option of filling the blanks according to law, or not making a return, and laying themselves liable to the heavy penalty prescribed.

Schedule B, which allows for exemptions, is causing the most trouble, the majority of the taxpayers saying business expenses, money paid servants, and all sorts of reasons for making deductions from the income actually given. Few people take the law seriously, and say they are making the returns simply because the law requires it, and not with the expectation that they will be called upon to pay the tax. The collector expects a total of 2,500 returns, and of these, 2,000 are already in, so that the rush tomorrow will not be very great. All of the corporations and big taxpayers have made their returns, and it is the small salaried men and women who are not in yet. There are very few women who think the law applies to them, and not more than a score have sworn to statements. Probably a hundred Chinese have made returns, the large majority of the taxpayers being Americans.

CASSAVA WILL GROW.

It is already a plant of approved value in Hawaii.

Editor Advertiser: I notice in your issue of the 18th inst., that Dr. Jared Smith thinks cassava will thrive, etc., etc., on these islands.

For general information I would say that cassava (maniot aipi and utillima) has been thriving on the islands for many years, and doing remarkably well.

Starch prepared from this plant is nearly as good as the Bermuda arrowroot (maranta arundinacea) and of course would fetch a superior price to either potato or corn starch.

The manufacture is simplicity itself and as far as these islands are concerned needs no experimenting at all, except perhaps, to find out a good, cheap method of drying the starch quickly.

I understand there are two factories on Kaula, that produce a very good article. In Dr. H. A. Alfred Nicholas' "Tropical Agriculture" there is a very good article on the growth and manufacture of this starch. It ought to be one of our large exports. Thanking you for space.

I remain, Yours, etc., CASSAVA.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Deak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.



A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, reports that the "sugar trust"—presumably the American Sugar Refining Company—is engaged in getting options on large sugar land estates near that city and in other parts of the island. If the report is true, the managers of the American company do not share, apparently, the opinions of a sapient contemporary of ours that the world's sugar industry is being removed to the northern part of the temperate zone; that the production of beet sugar is increasing so fast that the growers themselves "are contemplating with apprehension the probability of an over supply," and that the cane sugar industry in the tropics is doomed already "unless there is a radical change in its methods."

At all events, it may fairly be assumed that President Havemeyer is not prepared just yet to abandon the use of cane altogether in the manufacture of sugar, and thus to help along the allegedly inevitable supremacy of the sugar beet in this country. He is on record with certain opinions bearing directly on this subject. Before the United States Industrial Commission, not so very long ago, in reply to a question as to whether or not, in his opinion, the beet industry will eventually supply all the sugar consumed in the United States, he replied as follows:

"If the people of the United States continue to consent to a burden of \$40 on imported sugar, I suppose that one of these days the beet sugar industry will furnish the United States with all it consumes, provided, of course, that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are not annexed or their products are imported free."

In other words, if the Dingley tariff tax on foreign sugars is continued and products from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba are to be regarded as "foreign," importations of sugars will gradually decline, until finally they cease altogether, and the sugar supply of this country will come chiefly from beets, even the cane of Louisiana and Hawaii gradually disappearing.

But, explained Mr. Havemeyer, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines could easily supply the United States with every pound of sugar that it requires, even without any dependence on Louisiana and Hawaii; and he plainly intimated that, with the duty from their products removed, the threatened or predicted ascendancy of beet sugar in this country would not materialize.

"If that is done," asked Mr. Kennedy of the commission, "the beet sugar industry will have to be suppressed, will it?" "Well," was the witness' reply, "it would be relegated to where it properly belongs—in competition with cane. I suppose if the beet sugar people should attempt to grow beets up in Alaska they would want \$250 a ton protection—and I don't see why they should not get it, the same as the Louisianians do."

Mr. Havemeyer has beet sugar interests on the Pacific Slope, but none east of the Rocky Mountains. Would he be likely to acquire cane lands in Porto Rico unless he felt reasonably sure that the products of that island are hereafter to come into the United States free of duty? If the American Sugar Refining Company is actually preparing to develop Porto Rico sugar lands, perhaps the country may as well begin to prepare itself for a Supreme Court decision proclaiming Porto Rico to be a territory of the United States, with no more restrictions on her trade with the Mainland than New York or Oklahoma has.—New York Commercial.

The action of the Porto Ricans in promptly accepting that feature of the Porto Rican act which authorizes free trade between the island and the United States is likely to give them great advantages over their sister islands of the West Indies. At least this is a reasonable conclusion from an examination of some figures just made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, regarding the prosperity which Hawaii enjoyed after the reciprocity treaty which admitted the sugar of those islands into the United States free of duty. These figures show that the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands has increased over 2,000 per cent under the free admission of their sugar to the markets of the United States, while the other cane-sugar producing islands and countries have during that time suffered great depression, and in many cases heavy losses.

It was in 1875 that the reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to that date the average production of sugar in the islands was but about 25,000,000 pounds per annum. In five years the production had doubled, in fifteen years it was ten times as much, and in twenty years, twenty times as much as before the treaty. Within less than ten years after the ratification of the treaty more than \$20,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the islands, and the total value of the sugar production of the islands since the treaty is \$250,000,000.

The following table shows the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands from 1875, the year preceding the reciprocity treaty, to 1899:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1875	25,080,182	\$1,216,388
1876	26,972,429	1,272,334
1877	25,575,965	1,177,529
1878	28,431,458	2,701,751
1879	49,029,922	3,169,561
1880	63,584,871	4,322,711
1881	92,789,483	5,395,399
1882	114,177,938	6,320,890
1883	114,107,155	7,112,951
1884	142,654,923	7,328,896
1885	171,350,314	8,356,061
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132
1887	212,763,647	8,594,964
1888	235,888,346	10,818,883
1889	242,165,835	13,089,302
1890	259,789,462	12,159,585
1891	274,983,580	9,550,537
1892	263,636,715	7,276,949
1893	330,822,879	10,200,958
1894	396,684,983	8,473,069
1895	294,734,819	7,975,599
1896	443,569,282	14,932,172
1897	520,158,232	15,390,422
1898	444,963,036	16,614,622
1899	545,370,537	21,898,190

PLEADS FOR GOLDEN RULE

Chinese Consul at San Francisco Makes Argument to Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Ho Yow, Chinese Consul General, transmitted a communication to the National Epworth League Convention yesterday, in reply to the memorial of the Labor Council made a few days ago, on the subject of Chinese exclusion. Ho Yow takes issue with the Labor Council and boldly advocates the abolition of exclusion laws. He says: "We think, by raising the bar against the Chinese and permitting them to come into this country, commerce as well as labor will be greatly benefited thereby." He answers the principal objections of the Labor Council categorically, these objections being that the Chinese work for lower wages than whites; that they send their money to China; that they are uncleanly and bring diseases; that they take work away from American labor, and that if not excluded they will

come in such numbers as to swamp the country.

Ho Yow declares that "the Chinese demand higher wages than even the best of the white laboring classes." He says that the custom of sending money to China is a good one, as it makes the people there better able to buy American goods. As to cleanliness, the Chinese Consul General claims that his countrymen here, who are of the laboring class, are as clean as the laboring classes of any nationality. They are not responsible for diseases attributed to them, he says. In regard to conflicting with white labor, he says this is hardly true, as the Chinese do a low class of unskilled manual labor, which competes only with pauper labor from Europe.

The last contention, that the Chinese are likely to swamp this country if not excluded, Ho Yow says is a delusion. He says the Chinese coming here are natives of Kwong Tung, South China, and that none from the other eighteen provinces ever come here or migrate elsewhere, even where not excluded by law. He says the exclusion of Chinese will do no good, while pauper labor from Europe is allowed to come here. Finally he asks the Epworth Leaguers to use their influence to have the Golden Rule exerted in behalf of the Chinese.

MANY PESTS ARE AT WORK

Prof. Ashmead Thinks There is Danger.

Professor Ashmead, the entomologist who has been on a bug-hunting trip through the island of Hawaii, has returned to Honolulu and started out again, leaving yesterday, accompanied by Professor Koehle, for Kaula, where a week or so will be spent in search of insects.

The visiting curator of the National Museum reports the collection of a large number of specimens from Hawaii, which he says is well stocked with injurious insects, the pests, though not as many as on the Mainland being numerous enough and sufficiently dangerous in character to require careful watching and furnish serious study for the agriculturist. The cutworms and the sweet potato moth are two species of injurious insects the professor reports to be doing great damage on Hawaii, and the sugar cane worm is, in his opinion, a pest that should be guarded against, lest it work disastrous injury to the Hawaiian staple crops.

The entomologist also has a word of criticism for the way the Bishop Museum's insect treasures, are being guarded. The specimens, he says, should be in charge of a specialist, there being danger at the present time of the spoiling of a great portion of the collection through improper care; proper arrangement and mounting of the insects, he says, will insure their preservation for an indefinite period, but poor treatment will permit the specimens to perish in a short time, and at present he thinks the museum is doing itself an injustice by leaving the entomology department to unscientific treatment, as it is the thoroughness of a museum's work that establishes its standing.

Professor Perkins, who has been working in the islands for some months, is spoken of by Professor Ashmead in terms of highest praise. Professor Perkins leaves in a short time for England, and Professor Ashmead intends leaving the islands for Washington during the next month; not, however, permanently, as he proposes to revisit the islands soon for further work.

THE MARSHAL'S THINKING.

"I thought, Sir," said one of Napoleon's Marshals to him during a private interview at which the Emperor was giving the military man certain important instructions, "I thought, Sir—"

Quick as a wink the small Corsican went into one of his fits of cold rage and flew at the Marshal like a jungle tiger at an elephant.

"You thought! you! you!" he shrieked in a voice raucous as the cry of a peacock and full of malignant devilry. "What have you to do with thinking? Obey your orders. Sit and leave the thinking to me. Go now, before I strike you with my riding-whip; go, go!"

Yet in the Tenth Hussars there was a better thinker than Napoleon. For on the latter's return from Elba the Hussar (once a Parisian cobbler) predicted Waterloo.

Shoemakers and tailors are commonly intellectual men, and most of them dyspeptics. Too much cogitation and too little exercise does it.

Mr. F. P. Le Breton, of 125 King street, Sydney, New Zealand, is a tailor, and, judging from a clear-headed letter of his, dated December 15th, 1899, he is a good deal of a thinker. Away back in his younger days he lived at Seaford, Ashburton, where his father had a large farm and employed a number of men. When any of these men became ill, as often happened, Le Breton's mother and he used to cure them with Mother Seigel's Syrup. They had heard of it through a pamphlet received from London.

"When I was a mere youth," says Mr. Le Breton, "I underwent great pain and anxiety from kidney trouble. No treatment mitigated it, and I suffered thus until I reached my young manhood. It was then we read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I first used it."

"The effect of the medicine surprised us all. Within three months I was quite well, my kidneys acting perfectly and the pain completely gone."

"It will show how deep the cure went down, and how real and genuine it was, when I mention that I felt not even a suspicion of my former complaint for eleven years."

"We then removed here to Christchurch, where I began business as a tailor and cutter. After a time I had a slight renewal of the kidney disorder, caused, no doubt, by my sedentary mode of life. It troubled me but little, yet why should I endure it at all when the remedy which delivered me once before was within easy reach?"

"I found immediately that its natural efficacy had not departed from Mother Seigel's Syrup. A few small doses—only ten drops each—went straight to the affected parts and made them sound and whole once more."

"My mother is 83 years old, enjoys excellent health, and has the skin and complexion of a young woman. This she attributes to her having used Mother Seigel's Syrup off and on for many years."

"I have lived in this locality for eleven years, and most of the people here can vouch for the truth of what I tell you."

We all do some trifle of thinking for ourselves; and among the things we agree upon—as proved by abundant evidence—is this: That if there is a remedy which, above all others, can be trusted to cure most of our complaints, the name of it is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

A race war is on in Cleveland, Miss. A band of negroes were fired upon and two killed for molesting the whites.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
The Set
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Tonic, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Asst. Agents: H. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Australia; J. L. & Co., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. PUTTIE DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 3
COPTIC	AUG. 1	GAELIC	AUG. 12
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 25
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 28
GAELIC	SEPT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 2
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 21

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

How China Will Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The State Department received a dispatch today from Commissioner Rockhill at Peking announcing that a plan for the payment of the indemnity to the powers by the Chinese Government had finally been adopted. The authorization of the bonds to be issued will begin in 1902, and the plan contemplates the entire liquidation of both principal and interest by 1940. It is expected that

China will raise 23,000,000 taels annually. This sum is to be used to pay the interest on the bonds and to form a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the principal.

For thirty-one successive days the thermometer has registered over 90 degrees in the Middle West, and the intense heat is causing the rivers to go dry. Kansas and adjoining states are praying for rain.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, July 24.
 Steh. Rob. Roy, from Pearl River.
 Steh. Iwaleia, Green, from Honolulu.
 Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, sixteen days from San Francisco.
 Am. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, eighteen days from San Francisco.
 Steh. Waiakale, Piltz, from Kilauea and Anahola, at 4:45.
 A. R. Moana, Carey, from the Colonies (arrived off harbor at 9 p. m.).
 Steh. M. K. Bennett, from Molokai ports, at 11 p. m. (last trip).
Wednesday, July 25.
 Steh. Mikahala, Gregory, from Elele, Makawili and Waiman, at 6:45 a. m., with 3,350 bags sugar, 2 horses, 120 bags rice, 31 packages sundries.
 U. S. A. T. Thomas, Buford, from San Francisco, at 9:15 a. m.
 Am. sp. J. B. Brown, Knight, seventy-six days from Newcastle, with coal.
Thursday, August 1.
 S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
 U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, Meade, from Pago Pago, Samoa, at 8 p. m.
 Steh. Ada, from Koolau ports, at 2 a. m.
 Steh. James Makee, Tullett, from Kilauea, at 6:30 a. m., with 60 bags rice and 54 packages sundries.
 Steh. sp. Kinross, Locke, 112 days from Cardiff, with 2,000 tons coal for Naval Station.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, July 24.
 Steh. Ka. Mol, for Puaulu, at noon.
 Steh. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports.
 Steh. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kaaanapali, Honouapo and Punaluu.
 Steh. Kinai, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports.
 Steh. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports.
 Steh. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Hanalei.
 Steh. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports.
 Steh. Helene, Nicholson, for Hawaii ports.
Wednesday, July 25.
 Steh. Waiakale, Piltz, for Kilauea and Anahola, at 4 p. m.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 5 p. m.
Thursday, August 1.
 Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
 Steh. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.
 Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, for Laysan Island, in afternoon.
 Steh. Manale, Peterson, for Makawili, at 5 p. m.
 Steh. Iwaleia, Mosher, for Elele, Waiman and Niihau, at 5 p. m.
 S. Peru, Pillsbury, for the Orient, at midnight.
 Am. sp. Elwell, Ellis, in ballast for Sound, at 3 p. m.
 Steh. sp. Republic, Sorenson, in ballast for Sound.

HER TRIALS NOW OVER

When the steamer Peru weighed anchor and sailed from this port last night a great weight was also lifted from the mind of Thomas Fitch.

Kam You, the pretty Chinese girl who came to Honolulu as a maiden, departed as matron through the instrumentality of Mr. Fitch and in spite of the order of Judge Estee, who ruled that she was unmarried and consequently not a citizen of the Territory or of the United States. Kam You has had a varied career since the day she was placed under arrest by Deputy Marshal Hendry, as a Chinese laborer illegally within the limits of the United States, and every step has been strangely interwoven with the history of Mr. Fitch, though much to his sorrow. It was his first Chinese case since coming to Honolulu and his experiences were such that he will hardly attempt to get another client of the same race until the memory of Kam You is dead.

Yong Hang, the reputed husband of the woman, did not forsake her in her hour of need, and when the Peru sailed it carried not only the deported Chinese woman, but also her husband, who gave up his home and property here, in order that he might accompany her to China. This is but another instance of the cruel workings of the exclusion law, which is alleviated in this instance by the devotion of a husband. However just the exclusion act in the abstract, it has already been the cause of untold misery among the Chinese of Honolulu.

Kam You claimed residence here not only as the wife of Yong Hang, a Chinese merchant, but also because of her alleged birth in the island. Her marriage, it was claimed by Fitch, occurred while she was in China and Yong Hang was in Honolulu, the rites being celebrated legally, according to his statement, while the girl was in custody. The territorial prison being overcrowded, she was allowed to remain at the house of Y. Ahin, a merchant, and it was at this time that Fitch took part in a transaction that called forth a reprimand from the court that has produced in him a strange reluctance to appear before Judge Estee again. Fitch, presumably, in order to still further clinch his case (he explains it as in the interest of public morality), secured a marriage license and had her marriage to Yong Hang legalized according to American law. This too when the whole contention of the defense had been that she had already been married in China.

Judge Estee, in spite of the wiles and reprehensible action of her attorney, did not let it affect his judgment, and ordered the woman deported, ruling that the so-called Chinese marriage was incomplete, and that the woman was not born in the islands. Her attorney came in for a stern rebuke for attempting to defeat the ends of justice by an irregular marriage. He was scored by the court and in no gentle terms. All along the girl has been his evil genius and he was no doubt much happier to see her leave the islands than she was to go.

Ah Quoi, the 13-year-old Chinese girl who was ordered deported this week, was also put aboard the Peru, as was Lam Chow, who claimed to have been born in Honolulu. Ah Quoi, who appears to be but six or seven years old, was placed in the care of the steward.

GAS WASTE FOR HAWAII

Contract to Supply Ammonia to Fertilize the Sugar Plantations.

SPOKANE, July 22.—The waste product of the Spokane Falls Gaslight Co.'s works will in the near future be utilized to fertilize the plantations of the Hawaiian Islands. A contract has been made with N. O. Hunt & Co., of San Francisco, for this purpose. The contract calls for the putting in of an ammonia plant at the gas works here that will concentrate that liquid. It will make between sixty and one hundred tons of 60-ounce ammonia per year. The capacity of the plant, therefore, will be in the neighborhood of 100 tons of liquid ammonia per year. For at least five years all the product of the Spokane concentrating plant will be sent direct to San Francisco, where it will be treated with sulphuric acid, and the resulting ammonium sulphate will be shipped direct to Honolulu and used as a fertilizer on the large sugar plantations in those islands. After the five years the product may be kept here and sold locally. The Spokane plant will be the only one on the Pacific Coast at present, but other cities of the Pacific Northwest may fall into line. The same proposition made to the Spokane company has been made to gas companies of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and in a few months these cities may have ammonia plants as well as Spokane.

MRS. KRUGER DEAD.

NEW-YORK, July 21.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: The death of Mrs. Kruger may have some influence in shortening the war. Kruger himself has been reported to be exceedingly dependent over the military operations, and the correspondence between Kruger and Steyn has justified his discouragement. His domestic bereavement may cause him to lose heart for continuing the hopeless struggle. His Dutch physicians have been warning him for months against the consequences of excitement, since his heart action is abnormally weak.

A story is brought by influential South Africans that Commandant-General Botha was strongly disposed to surrender but did not consider himself at liberty to do so against the judgment of Kruger. General Botha has a family to provide for and is poor and without resources. South Africans assert he is dependent upon allowances which Kruger has agreed to make for him if he continues the struggle as long as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger of the South African Republic, who died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, had been ill only three days. She was 67 years old. Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit. Mr. Elor, and many other members of the Kruger family, were at her bedside when she passed away.

LONDON, July 22.—All the morning papers publish kindly editorials concerning the death of Mrs. Kruger and express sympathy with Mr. Kruger. The Times begins thus: "The English people will feel genuine sympathy with the aged ex-President in the severe domestic bereavement which has befallen him." This is followed by an eulogy on Mrs. Kruger. "Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Roehochten. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed: 'She was a good wife. We quarreled only once, and that was six months after we were married.' He prayed, for a long time, and is now calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed."

"The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Showy before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folk song outside the villa."

TAX COMMISSION IS ORGANIZED

The Tax Commission, authorized by the legislative concurrent resolution passed at the close of the regular session, met and organized yesterday. The members of the body are: Appointed by Speaker Akina of the House, Representatives Emmeluth, Robertson and Makani; appointed by President Kaime of the Senate, Senators Kalaaukalan and Kanuha. The session was held in the office of A. G. M. Robertson at 4 p. m., and the organization was effected by the selection of John Emmeluth as chairman. There were no other officials chosen, as the commission decided to go ahead with its work in the form of independent investigations for the present.

The compiling of the information needed will be done later, as the commission will not make any report until the sitting of the Second Legislature of the Territory. The work of the commission will go on during the absence of the chairman in the States. Mr. Emmeluth expects to return with valuable ideas gathered in the East. The commission has \$5,000 for its expenses.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, civil governor of Benguet province, Luzon, has been exonerated of the charges made against him by the civil commission. A squirrel ran across the path of a Los Angeles bicyclist, and caused a bad accident, breaking six spokes, seriously injuring the rider, and losing its own life.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

GUAM IS NOT THE PARADISE

OAKLAND, July 20.—From letters recently received in this city from W. B. Smith, who went to the island of Guam last April to serve as secretary to the Governor of that recently acquired territory, it is learned that Smith has resigned his position and is now on his way home via Manila, Hongkong, Nagasaki and Honolulu. Smith writes that three other clerks who were in the United States Government service there have also resigned their positions, and the four were to leave on the Solace for Manila July 1st.

According to Smith's letters, he did not find the island of Guam, its climate and other tropical luxuries as agreeable as he expected to. Smith was appointed to the position of secretary to the United States Governor of Guam through the influence of Congressman Metcalf of this city, and Secretary Long of the Navy made the appointment. Yet from Smith's letters it would appear that it was not alone the climate of Guam which caused him to resign. Captain Schroeder, the naval man who has been acting in the capacity of Governor of Guam, seems to have declined to recognize Smith as his secretary, or at least to have declined to accept any service as secretary from Smith.

While in Oakland Smith occupied lucrative and responsible positions, and the rumors at Guam did not please him. He had taken his young wife to the island with him, but the attitude of the Governor prevented Smith from obtaining lodgings which he considered suitable. He therefore concluded to resign, which he did after drawing the pay he was entitled to as secretary from the time of his appointment by Secretary Long. It seems that Governor Schroeder insisted that none of the clerks, nor Mr. Smith, was entitled to free transportation home from Guam unless he handed in his resignation. Schroeder is the Governor who ordered the arrest of all marines in Guam because a barrel of spirits was stolen and none of the men would tell who were guilty of the theft.

Smith has many influential friends in this city, and it is surmised that when he returns and relates the full details of his experiences at Guam, including the turning down of his appointment by Governor Schroeder, a complaint may be lodged against Schroeder at the Navy Department. Smith has informed his friends here that while in Guam he could not find a bed nor a chair.

NEED FOR CHEAP MEN

"Money is very tight in the Hawaiian Islands, the customs duties go out now instead of remaining as formerly, and a great deal of money has been sent here to buy machinery. Added to this the Government is more or less of a burlesque, as the Legislature has drawn the color line. The result is general depression in sugar stocks, though so far as they are concerned there is no reason for it."

This is the statement made by Edward Pollitz in the San Francisco Examiner of July 23, who returned from Honolulu on the steamer Sierra after making a six weeks' tour of inspection of the sugar plantations. As for the town of Honolulu, he says it is temporarily a most disagreeable place to live in. A building boom is going on and the noise and heat are oppressive. In speaking of the plantations in which Californians are interested, Mr. Pollitz said:

"The labor problem is a difficult one to handle. White men cannot work in the canefields, only Asiatics and some of the Latin races being fit for such work. None of the Asiatics are employed where a white man can work, yet more Asiatics are needed and this complicates the problem. I shall interview some of the labor leaders here with the idea of having them study the situation. The plantations require vast quantities of supplies and machinery from this country; but to develop the plantations Asiatic labor is essential."

"As to the fight between the Sugar Trust and the Oxlands, all I can say is that it does not affect the planters. The act is made on the margin left for refining, the raw is sold under contract to the Trust and the Crockett refinery. At present the Trust refines about 58 per cent, and the independent refineries the other 42 per cent of all the sugar refined in the United States."

STARK IS NOW SATISFIED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Congressman W. L. Stark of Nebraska says that careful investigation of the operation of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy among the islands of Hawaii has convinced him that it is the duty of Congress to provide the system for use between the Farallone Islands and San Francisco as soon as possible, as the system is a practical success.

"I have just come up from the Hawaiian Islands," said Congressman Stark yesterday at the St. Denis Hotel. "I carefully investigated the Marconi system in its actual, daily use. It has proved so much of a success among the islands that the people rely upon it just as much as they would upon a cable. Neither fog, wind nor rain interferes with the sending and receipt of messages. News of importance is continually being transmitted from one island

to another. If you are not on the coast or are distant from the stations of the wireless telegraphy, you can start via the telephone the message that you wish to send. It will be transmitted from shore to shore and repeated by telephone and wireless telegraphy from island to island until it arrives at its destination.

"Now from Hawaii to Maui the distance by water is thirty miles, so that the demonstration is complete of the practicability of the use of the system for all purposes between the Farallone Islands and San Francisco, for the expense of water to be crossed is the same in both instances. That fact alone is sufficient to determine that the system would be a success for San Francisco. "My attending was most forcibly attracted to the matter on the second day that I was in Hilo. On a bulletin board was the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Insular cases. The message had been received from Honolulu by the wireless system of telegraphy.

"I do not approve of appropriating money for anything purely experimental in many instances, but where the value of an invention to commerce has been completely demonstrated there is no excuse for the Government if it fails to give the public facilities that are within easy reach. You see that the baby territory has already something to teach in this direction. Put me down as an earnest advocate of wireless telegraphy for use between the Farallones and San Francisco."

FISHES NEW TO SCIENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University came home from the Hawaiian Islands yesterday on the steamer Sierra. He has been in the new Territory for about two months with a party of scientists making investigations along the line of his scientific specialty, ichthyology. "During the time I have been in the islands we have captured 235 kinds of fish," he said. "Of these 71 are new to science. Thirty-five of these new varieties were found in the waters about Honolulu, and twenty near Hilo. Something like fifteen were found to be common to both places. The work of making laws for the protection of the fishing industry of the islands will devolve to a large extent upon the report of our commission."

"I doubt if the transporting of foreign fishes in the waters of the islands can be done successfully. The fresh water streams are too small for anything to be done as far as they are concerned. There are, however, certain forms of edible mollusks that I think would do well in those waters, and an attempt might be made to introduce them there."

"The political and social conditions in the islands are being exaggerated to no little danger in the East. Affairs are not half as bad as some newspapers try to make them out. The problems of the Hawaiian Islands are those of tropics. So far some form of slavery, either open or disguised, has existed in all countries between 23 1/2 degrees north and 23 1/2 degrees south. Only the future can tell whether the Hawaiian Islands can be made to produce those social conditions which will make all men free and equal."

"As to the native legislators, they will do their worst the first year they are in power and will improve from one session to another. To insure absolute equality the elective franchise theoretically should not be withheld from either the Chinese or the Japanese, but it is doubtful if this would be the best thing for practical results."

"Considerable talk has been indulged in for and against the political annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to California. I fall to see just now how or where it is a vital question. Annexation certainly cannot take place until a cable connects the islands with California. This, at the very least, will not take place for three or four years. Then, too, the people of California will have to be consulted in the matter."

Zealandia's Crew Rewarded.

Upon the arrival of the Zealandia at San Francisco, after her long delay for repairs during the strike of the machinists, the engineers, water tenders and others were rewarded for their extra work in Honolulu by the presentation of a month's additional salary. These men were the ones who repaired the Zealandia's boilers and engines after it was ascertained that the local machinists would not work on the vessel on account of their sympathy with the mainland strike. The Hawaiian engineer worked hard for recognition for his men, the result being that John D. Spreckels acceded to his request.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it, waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the cures. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.

No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes:

"My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

We Make It Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
 MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
 HONOLULU, H. I.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

July 25. No. 341—Kalanieha et al. to C. W. Booth; interest in R. P. 1215, kul. 1253, ap. 2, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

No. 342—J. A. R. Vieira and wife to M. G. Silva, tr.; lot 29, block 4, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

No. 343—Est. J. K. Kahookano to Kahookano; R. P. 4049, kul. 10406, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 344—Kikila to Jno. D. C. Amorino; interest in R. P. 4049, kul. 10406, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No. 345—M. G. Silva and wife to Mary Perry; Grant 177, lot 32, Pawaa tract, 20,776 square feet more or less, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

No. 347—Walkiki Land and Loan Association to R. A. Dexter; lot 5, block 3, of McCully tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,400.

No. 356—F. Strauch and husband to Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.; interest in R. P. Grant 1886, Paula, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 357—L. A. Thurston et al. to L. L. McCandless; interest in lands, Makua, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 359—K. Paalua to T. Ah Fook; R. P. 6400, L. C. A. 6540, ap. 2, Keokea, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$5.

No. 360—D. Kapule and husband to L. L. McCandless; interest ahupuaa of Waikane, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

Recorded July 26. No. 376—Julian Waiakale of Honolulu to W. H. Hoogs of Honolulu; conveys R. P. 6229, kul. 7699, 3 apas, Waihee, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$550.

No. 375—W. C. Achi and wife of Honolulu to Iona Pihlea of Honolulu; conveys lot 87, King street tract, R. P. 5715, L. C. A. 10605, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 372—Lum Fie and wife to George Lycurgus, tr., of Honolulu; conveys two pieces land, Kukui and River streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,000.

No. 362—L. C. Ables and wife of Honolulu to J. E. Overton and wife of Honolulu; conveys lots 12 and 13, R. P. Grant 3337, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,300.

Recorded July 27. No. 387—J. W. Hiu and wife of Waianae, Oahu, to Willie Hiuwail of Waianae, Oahu; conveys ap. 1, R. P. 1053, kul. 3076, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 380—W. R. Castle, tr., of Honolulu, to A. N. Campbell of Honolulu; conveys lots 10, 11 and 18, block 5, Kapaehulu tract, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$450.

No. 384. K. K. George, tr., of Honolulu, to George Charman, oplo, of Honolulu; conveys interest piece land, Koloa, Kauai, (L. 223, p. 230). Consideration \$1.

No. 378—A. W. Conrad and husband of Honolulu to S. N. Castle Estate of Honolulu; conveys lot 7 of R. P. Grant 3618, Manoa, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$1,300.

ONLY SYRIAN IN THE ARMY

Among the interesting passengers on board the transport Thomas is Surgeon Tahy-Ud-Deen, the only native Syrian holding a commission in the United States Army. That honor and success are possible to any young man who has the requisite energy and perseverance, and that without regard to his color or nationality, is afforded a striking illustration in the case of Surgeon Tahy-Ud-Deen, who has but two months since been commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the regular Army service. He is a native of Mount Lebanon, Syria, where his father is president of the Supreme Court.

The young man received his early education in the Protestant college at Beirut, and came to America immediately after his graduation. Here, soon after declaring his intention of becoming an American citizen, he entered the University of Maryland, from which he graduated with high honors in a course of medical study. He was then offered a position as resident physician at Bay View Asylum, Baltimore, but declined to accept, preferring an Army career. As soon as he obtained his degree he enlisted in the Army as a hospital steward and was assigned to Washington barracks.

Shortly afterward he took the examination for acting assistant surgeon, and was placed on the eligible list. He received his appointment February 26, and remained at Washington until he received orders on March 16 to report for duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Surgeon Tahy-Ud-Deen is only twenty-three years old.

"What I want to do is to purify the politics of my community."

"Don't let any of the mercantile agents hear you say that," responded the friend.

"I don't see what difference it can make in my credit."

"They are as likely as not to take it for granted that business isn't good, and that you want office."

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President

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F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pamphlets, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kailua, in the island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, at 180, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagors, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salesrooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kailua and Honokahau (2), island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupuaa of Hienaloli 2d, and being apas 5, of L. C. A. 7718, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1895, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 200 acres.

2. All of that land situate at Papakoa, Honokahau 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3454, to George McDougall, issued August 26, 1899.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunaillo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in liber 170, page 59.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keahou, described in L. C. A. 8452, R. P. 6851, dated the 31st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in liber 134, on pages 463-465. Area, about 4,071 acres. \$400 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1922.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokahau, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 169, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 6, 1927.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puaa 1st, together with fishing rights, dated May 2, 1887, of record in said registry in liber 103, on pages 325-327. About 853 acres. \$100 per annum to May 2, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawealani to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 10 and 20, in Keahou, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in liber 161, on pages 233-239, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less. — per annum to March 1, 1911.